

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No. 37 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA.

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

An Event of Extreme Importance to Every Intending Purchaser.

Saturday morning looms forth with an array of Carpet ends, the choicest of this season's purchase, in lengths to suit small and medium sized rooms. Included in this lot of the choicest and most select colorings are Hemp, Ingrain, Wool, Tapestry, Brussels and Wilton, all of the latest and most desirable patterns. Fall trade has commenced and it is necessary that we should have the room for fresh importations, therefore we will have a 2½ hour Carpet end sale on **SATURDAY MORNING, Commencing at 9.30 a.m.** To those interested this is an event of great importance and something to be appreciated by the most economical.

291 3/4 YARDS IN ALL.

HEMP.

8½ yards, regular 15c 9c yard
9 yards, regular 15c 9c yard

WOOL and INGRAIN

6 yards, regular 25c 18c yard
14½ yards, regular 50c 37½c yard
7 yards, regular 65c 40c yard
14½ yards, regular 65c 45c yard
7½ yards, regular 75c 50c yard
7½ yards, regular 75c 50c yard

WILTON.

19 yards, regular \$1.40 \$1.00 yard

TAPESTRY.

25 yards, regular 40c 25c yard
17½ yards, regular 60c 45c yard
23½ yards, regular 65c 45c yard
22½ yards, regular 75c 50c yard
12½ yards, regular 85c 55c yard

BRUSSELS.

21 yards, regular \$1.00 70c yard
23½ yards, regular 1.00 70c yard
21½ yards, regular 1.00 72½c yard
21½ yards, regular 1.00 75c yard
22 yards, regular 1.25 85c yard

DORLAND (For last week)

As the weather has been very favorable our farmers are progressing rapidly with their harvest.

Miss Nellie McHenry, of Napanee, has been visiting friends in our vicinity.

The Misses Lazier have returned to their home at Brighton after spending a week with Miss Lillian Carr.

Mrs. Ferguson, of Picton, has been visiting her sister. Mrs. J. H. Roblin.

The Women's Institute are giving a Garden Party on Mr. D. W. Roblin's lawn, on Thursday, August 24th. All are cordially invited. A good programme is being prepared. Come one, come all.

A number of our young people attended the annual picnic at the True Blue Orphanage, Picton.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Harvesting is nearly finished in this district. Threshing has commenced on every side.

A number from here took in the circus in Kingston on Friday.

Wesley Brown is on the sick list, also Mrs. James Huff and Mrs. B. Rose.

Miss Gertie Hawley, Napanee, is visiting her aunt Mrs. W. Lapum, this week.

Miss O. Marah and Mrs. M. Love were visiting at James Huff's, on Saturday.

Peter Stover spent several days recently visiting relatives in Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. I. Glass, Napanee, spent Sunday visiting her mother, here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown, of Thorpe, were visiting his parents, here, on Sunday.

COLEBROOK.

The home of A. C. Warner, Colebrook, was the scene of a very pleasant event last week when the five young ladies of the house gave a party in honor of their cousin Ross McRae, Kingston. The guests with few exceptions were relatives of Mr. McRae and certainly formed a goodly number. The first part of the evening took the form of an entertainment when each of the guests were called upon to give an exhibition of their talent. Stinson B. Martin sang very effectively, "Absent But Not Forgotten." Arthur Irish gave a very fine recitation, "She'll Come Back Again Some day." Harry Vanlaven's song "Cousin," was also very much enjoyed. Roy Lampkin performed some very difficult sleight of hand feats, assisted by A. Irish. Miss Georgia Warner and Mr. McRae gave a very pleasing duet. Many others also took part in the programme.

Refreshments were served at midnight. The guests left at an early hour in the morning, after singing, "For They are Jolly Good Girls," and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Binder Twine, Binder Whips, and Binder covers.

MADOLE & WILSON

KALADAR.

(For last week)

Large quantities of Huckleberries are being shipped from this station there being an abundant crop this year.

19 yards, regular \$1.40 \$1.00 yard

21½ yards, regular 1.00..... 75c yard
22 yards, regular 1.25..... 85c yard

BLEACHED COTTON ENDS

—FOR—

Saturday, September 2nd

Having been fortunate in securing a case containing 1700 yards of the finest Cambric finish Cotton and Longcloth, in lengths of from 3 to 10 yards each, lengths most suited for any purpose, and as to qualities these are without exception the best values we ever offered. Cotton is something required in every household, and this is a rare opportunity to secure extraordinary values at low and very reasonable prices. Our guarantee is that if these goods turn out contrary to representation your money will be cheerfully refunded. Be on hand at 9 a.m. on SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2nd. Sale continues until noon.

See Cotton End Display in East Window From
Tuesday, August 29th.

1700 Yards Fine Cambric Finish Cotton and Longcloth at 7½c. yd.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Threshers Attention!

STEAM COAL

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

Fall Term Opens Sept. 5th.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS

is obtained through a practical business
training at the

Frontenac
Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

Thorough courses in accounting. Shorthand,
Typewriting, Penmanship, &c. Good Situa-
tions await our graduates. Write for parti-
culars.

W. H. SHAW, President,
Barrie and Clergy Sts.
T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal,

DR. C. C. NASH,
Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons,
of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto
University.

ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.
STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your
trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
Str. REINDEER
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE—Prinyer's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for
Napanee and all way places. Leave Pictou at
8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee
at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon train
going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30
p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer
"Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave
Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Pictou at 4.30 p.m. for
down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on
very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Gas and Gasolene stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS

STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sun-
days at 4.55 a.m. for Pictou and 1000 Islands,
calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay.
Returning leaves at 9.35 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

STR. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7.30 a.m. on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Pictou
and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Return-
ing leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
at 8.45 p.m. for Belleville.

Tickets and full information from

E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
Traffic Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanee.

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877.
Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying important
places as book-keepers and shorthand re-
porters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books
laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at
same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to
two or more entering at same time from same
place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is
also an expert penman, and a specialist in
shorthand in constant attendance. The teach-
ers in the literary department also assist in the
work. The high character of the College is a
guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial
Hall one of the finest in Ontario
Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

Shears, colters, and shoes for several
kinds of plows always in stock at GREY
LION HARDWARE.

Alexandria Glengarian :—Nearly every
exchange, Conservative and Liberal, con-
demns some feature of the salary increases.
It is the people's turn now. Let us have
rural mail delivery, and better and cheaper
telephones.

(For last week.)
Large quantities of Huckleberries
are being shipped from this station
there being an abundant crop this year.
The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos.
Forbes passed away on Sunday morn-
ing. The funeral services were con-
ducted by Rev. C. H. Garbett, of Flin-
ton.

Communication is now open by tele-
phone to the villages north of here.

Miss Ethel Parks returned to her
home at Arden after a few weeks's visit
with her aunt, Mrs. C. Godfrey.

Mrs. C. Kellar was in Napanee on
Saturday last.

Mr. Chester Godfrey was in Napanee
on Saturday last.

Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Fleming
were at Tweed on Saturday last.

Mr. Duncan McKinnon, of Mississippi
visited his brother, Hugh McKinnon at
the Algerian.

Mr. Burt of Montreal, was at the
King Edward House.

Mr. McHenry's Heading Factory has
closed for a week.

Mrs. Anderson, of Norwood, is visit-
ing her sister, Mrs. A. Fleming.

Mr. Walker has his house completed.

Mr. John Forbes has his barn nearly
done.

Two Gasoline Stoves to be sold at great
bargains. Only two left.

BOYLE & SON.

CAMDEN EAST.

The annual Sunday School picnic in
connection with St. Luke's church,
Camden East, in which the Sunday
School of St. John's Church, New-
burgh, also took part was a great suc-
cess. The Sunday School children
and their parents and teachers, met at
St. Luke's church at 9 a. m. Friday
morning and drove to Mr. Robert Gal-
braith's, Varty Lake, where a splendid
dinner was served up which was thor-
oughly enjoyed by all present. In the
afternoon sports, base ball, boating
and races, were the features of amuse-
ments. Prizes—Japanese fans, um-
brellas, base balls, bats, and rubber
balls, were given to the successful
competitors causing amusement and
merriment. Messrs. Chas. and George
Riley were most kind in rowing the
children in the boats. A base ball
match was played between Yarker,
Camden East and Newburgh boys.
Yarker being victorious. Mr. and Mrs.
Galbraith were most kind in every
way, and all returned home pleased
with the day's outing.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

NEW EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1905

NEWBURGH.

The results of the departmental examinations were announced Tuesday. While they were not as great as last year, yet, considering the difficulties of the year, the work is quite creditable. Last year there were 118 students enrolled, and the inspector reported that the staff was overworked. Sooner or later the board must face the question of a fourth teacher and increased accommodation, if the old academy is to retain its laurels.

Dr. F. C. Eakins arrived, Monday, for a short visit, after an absence of thirteen years. "Ted" is now a practising physician in a prosperous Nebraska town, and his many friends will be glad to see him again.

Miss E. B. Shorey spent Wednesday and Thursday in Tamworth.

James Bartley, Erie, Pa., with his automobile, called on his aunt Mrs. Thomas Loucks, on Monday. In the party were Miss Bartley, Napanee, and G. W. Bell V. S. and wife, Kingston.

John McCauley left this week for a two weeks' trip in the east.

C. H. Finkle, wife and family, returned Thursday, after spending two weeks at the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Wm. Miles is visiting her daughter Mrs. George Walker.

Mr. McKenzie, Guelph, has accepted a position as trimmer in C. H. Finkle's carriage works.

The Anglican Sunday schools of Newburgh and Camden East held their picnic at Varty Lake, Friday. A very pleasant time was spent and the outing thoroughly enjoyed. The feature of the day's enjoyment was a baseball match, in which the ladies figured, assisted by three of the male ball tossers. One of the prize-winning balls was put in use, but when the boy who had won it desired to carry home his prize in triumph, a ball with more bounce in it was put in play. Spaulding's rules were not followed, the ladies running on a foul hit, provided it was a good one. If a runner started for first base and saw that she was likely to be put out, she changed her mind and took another try at the willow. When your scribe asked if there were any home runs made, one of the ladies replied: "Oh, yes; I made lots of runs, but I didn't make them all at once." The score was 44 to 33. The teams were: First side—R. Bowman, c.; Mrs. N. Sutton, p.; Mrs. Lemmon, lb.; Miss M. Galbraith, 2b.; Miss E. Robinson, s.s.; Mrs. J. J. Shorey, 3b. Second side—William Price, c.; Jas. Shorey, p.; Miss Robinson, lb.; Miss Ethel Galbraith, 2b.; Miss Eva Shorey, s.s.; Elgin McWilliams, 3b.; Miss Edgar, r.f.; Miss O. Galbraith, c.f. Strange to say the side with the fewer number of players made the forty-four runs.

Miss Florence Wilson has been appointed teacher at Centreville, Miss Mary Beaman at Switzerville, and Miss Minnie Nesbitt has accepted a school near Kaladar.

Mr. Sharpe, Belleville, is visiting his brother, John R. Sharpe.

Ernest Gandier and Charles Shorts were in Napanee Monday.

Miss Aletha Paul spent Sunday at Wesley.

Miss Farley, Toronto, is visiting her father, John Farley.

Mrs. Hooper, and Miss Hooper, Napanee spent a few days last week with Mrs. G. B. Thompson.

Miss Elsie Moore is visiting at Mrs. Walker's, Hinch, Ont.

Miss Mearing is visiting at Rev. J. H. Chant's.

Little Jean Paul is much better.

Miss Bird Madden has returned after a two weeks' visit in Toronto.

Miss Bertha Benson returned to Brantford, Monday, after visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Courtney.

Mr. and Mrs. Pasmore, Hamilton, are

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3m

PERSONALS

Mr. J. H. Ingram, of Bath, N. Y., has accepted a position at the King Edward Barber shop.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss May Kelly, of Napanee, to Mr. Jas. D. Hough, of Toronto, formerly of Napanee, on Wednesday, August 30th. The ceremony will take place at the residence of Mr. Wesley Storms, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. H. Young, of Toronto, is spending this week with relatives in Napanee.

Miss Miles, Hamilton, Miss Griffin, Toronto, Miss Keagey, Dundas, and Miss Harrison, Keene, were guests of the Misses Grange, at Bogart's on-the-bay, last week.

Mrs. Alice McHenry, Chicago, is expected in town to-day to be the guest of Miss McHenry.

Mrs. M. Markie, Kingston, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson.

Miss Laura Gonsolus, Peterborough, is visiting friends in town for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Selwin Black are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sills, Hay Bay.

Mrs. Fred Clayton, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Anderson.

Miss Myrtle Stevens spent last week the guest of Mrs. L. Evans, Moscow.

Mrs. Freeman Vanseltine, and daughter and Mrs. Wm. Crawford, Niagara Falls, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crabbe, Chambers.

Mr. Augustus Keech, Bardolph, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Miss Madge Clapp spent last week with friends in Picton.

Mr. Ira Thomas and daughter, Miss Maud Thomas, Toronto, are visiting Mrs. Jas. Shane, Odessa, and Mrs. John Shane, Camden.

Mr. J. A. L. Robinson, was in Montreal a few days this week.

Mrs. D. L. Hill and children have returned to town, after a month's visit with friends in Orillia.

Messrs. F. S. Scott, Jas. Roblin, F. J. Vanseltine, C. Frizzell, Amos Cronk, R. S. Wales and R. S. Ham spent last week fishing, at Beaver Lake.

Mrs. Thos. Miller, New York, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rose.

Mrs. Geo. Shorey left on Monday for Toronto where she joined her brother, Mr. Anson McKim, of Montreal. Mrs. Shorey and Mr. and Mrs. McKim purpose taking a trip to Portland, Oregon, returning by way of Manitoba, where they will visit brothers and sisters, for a couple of months.

Misses Leavette and Dorothy Rooney, Kingston, are guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rooney.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y., are spending a couple of weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gordanier.

Rev. and Mrs. Conn, and children are holidaying at Stella.

Mrs. Can. Shorey is spending a few weeks in Toronto the guest of Mrs. A. F. Hamilton.

Miss Georgie Daly, Washington, is

TOOTH BRUSHES Great Bargains, All at Reduced Prices for 1 Week.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

PICKLING A full line of Spices. The Best Quality.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Lowney's
Chocolate Bonbons

Fred L. Hooper. At the Medical Hall.

Miss Hattie Fox has secured a position as first assistant teacher, at Copper Cliff School.

Miss Florence Fraser, trained nurse, from New York City, is visiting at her home in Napanee.

Mr. Sherwood, Miss Sherwood and Mrs. Valteau, of Napsene, were in Kingston, Thursday.

Mr. H. Warner made a trip to Kingston Thursday.

Mr. Thos. Whelan, Fernie, B.C., was renewing acquaintances in town last week.

Mr. Maurice Caton, of Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Caton, Napanee, and his friend, Mr. Harold Kilman, of Newark, N. J., are spending a few days in Napanee, and have gone down the Rideau fishing.

Mr. Geo. M. Paul, wife and family, Philadelphia, are spending a month with relatives in this county.

Mrs. Maco, left for her home in Rochester, on Tuesday.

Misses Maggie Armstrong and Carrie Perry, spent Tuesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lake, Morven.

Mr. James Windover, Forest Mills, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Rowse and Miss Annie Bogart, Belleville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bogart.

Mrs. Geo. W. Ross, of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. Frank Perry on Monday.

Mrs. Allan Embury, Belleville, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. A. Macdonald and Miss Mills spent Wednesday, in Deseronto.

Miss Nora Wakeford will spend next week in Toronto.

Miss Nellie Laird, and Helen Conger returned Monday, after spending two weeks with friends in Gananoque and Thousand

FARM FOR SALE—First class farm in the first concession Tyendinaga, lot No 29 containing 100 acres. Good brick house, frame barn, shed and drive house, orchard, two good wells, well fenced and well cultivated, about five acres of soft wood and cedar. The farm is situated within five miles of Deseronto, one-half mile from Marysville station and post office and convenient to church and school. Apply on premises.

MICHAEL FARREL.

FARM FOR SALE.—That desirable and well known farm on South River Road known as the James Vagar Farm, containing 100 acres and more, be the same more or less. Composed of the west half of lot number nine, in the Fourth Concession of North Fredericksburgh. House, wood house, barn, drive-house, pigpen, all in good repair, two wells. Farm all fenced and under good cultivation.

For further particulars, apply to

N. E. PARKS

34cp Napanee, P. O.

FARM FOR SALE—The splendid 100 acre farm, formerly occupied by the late Robert Fee, and being the south half of lot No. 28 in the 1st concession of the township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington. This farm is situated about 1-2 mile from the village of Camden East. Upon the farm is a good dwelling and ample and substantial barns and stables. There is wood upon the premises, and it is well fenced and watered. The Napanee River also runs through the farm a few rods from the barn. The place is free from foul seed. Possession given in the fall. For further particulars apply to Donald Fee, upon the premises, or to Camden East P.O., or to HERRINGTON, WARNER, & GRANGE, Barristers, Napanee. 25-1-1.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF HELEN WILLIAMS, INFANT DAUGHTER OF GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, LIVERYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof, application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of George Hurlbert Williams, father of the above named infant as Guardian of the person and estate of the said infant.

GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS,

By Deroche & Deroche his Solrs.

Miss Bird Madden has returned after a two weeks' visit in Toronto.

Miss Bertha Benson returned to Brantford, Monday, after visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Courtney.

Mr. and Mrs. Pasmore, Hamilton, are visiting her brother, W. B. Dunn.

Miss Wilson, Toronto, spent last week with Miss Francis McKim.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council convened in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Lowry in the chair. Councillors present—Simpson, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile, Meng.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was received from C. S. Hamly, station agent, asking for return of papers in connection with weigh scale site. Laid on table until later in the evening.

M. S. Madole petitioned the council for a continuance of the side walk from Mrs. McNeil's corner, west to his property on the next corner. Referred to Street Committee to report.

Moved by Councillor Kimmerly, seconded by Councillor Graham, that proper steps be taken by the Finance Committee to collect all arrears due the town on private walk, sewers, etc. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Kimmerly, seconded by Councillor Meng, that the Street Committee be empowered to make necessary repairs to drain on street leading to the park. Carried.

Councillor Normile gave notice that at the next regular session of council, he would introduce a by-law authorizing the Mayor and Clerk to execute a lease of Grand Trunk land, for the purpose of erecting weigh scales, also for the fixing a tariff of fees for weighing thereon, and giving the town Property Committee power to proceed with the construction of said scales.

Dr. Cowan, Medical Health Officer, addressed the council in reference to the sanitary condition of the property situate in and around the block in which the Eastern Methodist Church is situate. He outlined a drainage system which he thought would put the property in a sanitary condition, and asked the council to take some action. Referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee to investigate and report.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Normile, that the communication from C. S. Hamly in reference to the lease of Grand Trunk land be laid on the table until next session of Council. Od.

The Collector was given until next regular session of council to return his roll.

Moved by Councillor Simpson, seconded by Councillor Normile, that the Fire, Water and Light Committee co-operate with Mr. Kelach, the electrical engineer, in advertising for tenders, as soon as the plans and specification for the electric light plant are completed. Carried.

The following accounts were ordered paid: L. Kelly, carting, \$0.34; H. W. Kelly, goods for poor, \$10.54; Chas. Pollard, pound-driver, \$3.75; M. S. Madole, wood for poor, \$6.75; W. Grange, registering by-laws, etc. \$5.25; S. C. Dennison, goods for poor, \$9.50; F. E. Vanluven, coal, \$14.00. The account of Fred L. Hooper, \$6.77, medicine for poor, was referred to Poor and Sanitary Committee to report.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$241.83.

Council adjourned.

CAMDEN EAST.

The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe returned home and took the services in this parish, Sunday last, after a month's holidays. There were good congregations at all the churches, especially at Camden East. Mr. A. T. Love, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Mr. W. B. Gillard, Trinity College, Toronto, and Rev. T. P. Dowdell, B. A., Rector of Selby, officiated during the rector's absence. Mr. Radcliffe spent a week with the Rev. T. R. Serson, Rector of Gananoque, also paid short visits to Kingston and Perth, but made Sharbot Lake headquarters. The bracing air, rest, and change has made him feel ready for another year's work. Whilst at Sharbot Lake, Mr. Radcliffe was offered, but refused St. Barrabas Church, Reading, Pa., income \$1100.00 a year.

CASTORIA

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Pritchard

and children are holidaying at Stella.

Mrs. Can. Shorey is spending a few weeks in Toronto the guest of Mrs. A. F. Hamilton.

Miss Georgie Daly, Washington, is spending her vacation with Napanee friends. Mr. D. J. McLennan, Gananoque, was renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Mr. W. E. Frefts, Carleton Place, is spending his vacation in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McNaughton are at Atlantic City for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Coates and family, Brooklyn, are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coates.

Mrs. Duggan Toronto, spent last week the guest of Mrs. W. K. Pruyne.

Mr. Arthur McMillan, Rochester, is renewing acquaintances in town.

Miss Ethel Hawley, spent last week the guest of her cousin, Miss Elsie Saunders, Kingston.

Mr. Walter Russell, New York, is in town for a few days, having come to attend his grandfather's funeral.

Mr. John Allen, Belleville, Mr. Sam Allen, Deseronto, Mrs. Edwards, Pittsburg, and Miss Sarah Allen, New York, are in town this week attending their father's funeral.

Mr. Will Fuller, Tamworth, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Edna Amey Switzer, entertained Tuesday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Grace Miller, Buffalo.

Mrs. Rud Perry and Mrs. J. L. Boyes, left for Syracuse, Thursday, to visit friends.

Mrs. I. E. Eakins and Mrs. A. E. Lang, of Toronto, took in the Friday excursion, to Belleville and Trenton.

Mrs. Thayer, of Syracuse, N. Y., sister of Mr. James Perry, visiting friends in Napanee, left for home Tuesday. Mrs. Wm. Templeton accompanied her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Napanee, left for Ottawa, last week.

Miss Lillie Bicknell, Chicago, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. T. Grange.

Mr. John Finland, Brampton, spent last week with friends at Enterprise and Tamworth.

Mr. C. A. Walters spent a few days in Montreal, this week.

Mr. George Garrison, of Colebrook, was in Napanee Saturday last.

Dr. Cook, of Toronto, was in town, Saturday.

Mrs. H. L. Geddes, Toronto, spent last week the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. C. A. Hooper, merchant, of Lindsay was visiting friends in Napanee, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Morris, are spending a couple of weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, Kingston.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. W. S. Harrington and Miss Milne of Toronto left for Camp Le Nid on Saturday and returned Monday.

Mrs. Sidney Warner of Napanee and Mrs. I. E. Eakins, of Toronto made a trip to Thorpe Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, London, are the guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas Stevens.

Mrs. Martha Finkle left Saturday morning for Shibley island, Sharbot Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Baines of Toronto are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. D. S. Warner and Miss Gladys O'Bierne of Stratford arrived in Napanee Thursday to visit friends.

Miss Beesie Emsley is visiting friends at Hudson Heights, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ham, of Philadelphia spent a few days of this week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Harry Finkle, of Providence arrived in Napanee Monday evening from Shibley Island, Sharbot Lake and will call on friends in Napanee and Newburgh this week. His mother, Mrs. Martha Finkle and Miss Sarah Howard of Boston will return with him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hardy are spending a couple of weeks rusticating in the back country.

Mrs. Dr. Calvin D. Clarke, of Toronto is spending a few days visiting friends in Napanee and Thorpe.

Mrs. A. E. Lang and Dr. Eakins, of Toronto, are spending this week with Mrs. Clarence Warner, at Glen Island.

wee-nasay, in Deseronto.

Miss Nora Wabeford will spend next week in Toronto.

Miss Nellie Laird, and Helen Conger returned Monday, after spending two weeks with friends in Gananoque and Thousand Islands.

Miss Edna Girdwood, of Stirling, is visiting her brother, Mr. F. A. Girdwood.

Miss Nicholls spent Tuesday in Belleville.

Mrs. A. Macdonald and Miss Mills drove to Bath on Thursday.

Miss Hattie Miller, Switzer, left Tuesday morning, for Elm Creek, Man., to spend the summer with her brother.

Clara Lockhead left Thursday, for High River, Asa, where she has secured a school for the balance of the year.

Miss Edith Hardy joined her father and mother on Saturday last to spend a month at Flinton.

Jennie Baggs, Deseronto, who has been visiting Miss May Steacy for the past week left Monday for her home.

Mrs. David Burgess, Moscow, spent last week in town with her daughter, Miss F. L. Burgess.

Miss Mary Burgess, of The Robinson Co is spending her holidays at her home in Moscow.

Mrs. Andrews, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Ward, left for her home in New York on Saturday last.

Mrs. E. A. Hunt, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mowers, left for her home in Chicago on Saturday.

A number of young people from town attend the party given by Miss Edna Amey, Switzer, on Tuesday.

Reverend Joseph White, Consecon, has been holidaying in this vicinity during the past ten days.

Mrs. Albert Storms, of Watertown, is spending a few weeks with friends in Napanee and vicinity.

PRESCRIPTIONS

At The Red Cross Drug Store you get "Just What the Doctor Orders."

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

CASH OR CREDIT.

One Solid Month of Bargains —AT— DALTON'S.

Everything reduced, some below cost. Stock must be sold to make room for new goods.

Special Reductions on Parlor Suits and Couches.

5 piece Parlor Suits, regular \$48.00, for \$39.50.

3 piece Parlor Suits, upholstered in silk, regular \$26, for \$21.50
Couches, upholstered in Fancy Velfur, fringed all round, regular \$6.50 for \$4.50.

Couches, fringed all round, spring edge and spring head and buttoned, regular \$9.00, for \$7.25.

Call and see our Bargains before buying, they will be sure to please you.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager.

hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, for the appointment of George Hurlbert Williams, father of the above named infant as Guardian of the person and estate of the said infant.

GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS,
By Deroche & Deroche his Solrs.
Dated at Napanee this 2nd day of August,
A.D. 1905. 34c

Making Pickles and Catsup

The best results are obtained by using only a superior quality of Vinegar and Spices. You get the pure article at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

Mrs. F. E. Vanluven has returned home after spending the holidays in Hamilton and other places, and is out of town again this week visiting at her father's, Mr. D. Wright, of Violet.

Miss Susie Hunter returned on Saturday from a couple of months at the 1000 Islands.

Miss Clara Seeley, St. Lawrence, is the guest of Miss Susie Hunter.

Mrs. Irvin Scott and three children, Rochester, are guests of her sister, Mrs. John Wilson.

Beekopers Supplies, Sections, Section and Foundation Comb.

MADOLE & WILSON.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON—KILLORAN—On Monday, August 14, 1905, at the R. C. church, Erinville, by the Rev. Father Carey, William Wilson, of Deseronto, Miss Teresa Killoran of Erinville.

MILLNER—EVANS—In St. George's church, Trenton, Ont., by the rector, Rev. Rural Dean Armstrong, Maud May, second daughter of J. D. Evans, C. E. Evans, C. E. Trenton, to Charles A. Millner, Deseronto.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Napanee, on Monday, August 21st, 1905, William Allen, aged 82 years.

BERLOCK—At Camden East, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1905, W. W. Sherlock aged 98 years.

SPOULE—At Odessa, on Sunday, August 20th, 1905, Joseph Sproule, in his 79th, year.

The Most for Your Money and
the Best for Your Health

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. Positively the purest and most de-
licious tea in the world.

Sold only in sealed lead packets, 40c, 50c, 60c. By all Grocers.
Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

GOOD ANIMAL STORIES

TRUE YARNS ABOUT OUR FOUR-FOOTED FRIENDS.

A Dog Dug Up Carrots and Gave Them to a Horse—Monkey Divides Banana.

The dispute between those who believe in the reasoning powers of animals and their opponents, who ascribe every action of the dumb creation to mere instinct, is an old sore; but fresh facts are continually cropping up to add to the interest of the controversy. Here are a few stories of dogs and other animals, domestic and otherwise, which will afford food for thought to either section of the disputants.

That dogs are capable of disinterested friendship for other animals is beyond dispute. Professor Wesley Mills, in his luminous and deeply interesting work on animal intelligence mentions a dog that struck up a friendship with one of his master's carriage-horses. For some time carrots were missed from the kitchen garden, and a watch being kept, it was found that the dog had been in the habit of digging them up and presenting them to his equine friend. Now, dogs do not themselves consider carrots a delicacy. How was that particular thinker to know that a present of that nature would be acceptable to his friend the horse? If reason was not in operation there something very like it must have been.

DUG UP THE KITTENS.

A somewhat similar story was told by a correspondent of the "Spectator" some time ago. A certain fox-terrier was the particular friend of the household cat. It so happened that pussy had a litter of kittens, all of whom found a damp grave in the stable bucket. The mother-cat took the loss of her children to heart dreadfully, and moped about the house in disconsolate fashion. This caused the terrier great anxiety, and he tried to cheer up the sorrowing mother in every way; but in vain. Finally, a bright idea came into his doggy mind. He rushed into the garden where the drowned corpses of the unfortunate kittens had been buried, with busy paws resurrected them, and carried the earthly little furry bodies in glad triumph to his distracted friend. Can this action of the dog be ascribed solely to instinct?

Cats and other animals have been seen to divide food with particular friends. Thus, a monkey in the London Zoo was watched dividing a banana into three equal portions, one of which he kept for himself, presenting the others to two simian chums. A hog which had wandered by chance into a vegetable garden did not stay to luxuriate in selfish solitude, but rushed away, and in a short time returned with some porcine pals. A raven which Charles Dickens noticed at Hungerford used

that he had unwittingly inflicted some injury upon the squirrel during capture. All these symptoms continued till the third day of imprisonment, when Professor Mills incautiously left the cage door open. Gone in an instant was the pretended paralysis; the artful beast darted for the open window, and a flash of brown fur across the garden fence was the last that the naturalist saw of his cunning captive.

Everybody knows that form of animal intelligence which is manifested in seeking the aid of human beings—not necessarily master or mistress—in matters which the animal is unable to accomplish by itself. The simplest form of this is shown by the cat who sits mewling at the door to be let in; but there are instances of more reasoned appeals than this familiar one.

A monkey in the London Zoo was seen to hand a nut to a spectator through the bars, having been foiled in his efforts to crack it. The visitor realized the situation, cracked the nut, and handed it back, which was evidently what had been expected of him.

HOW A RETRIEVER GOT HOME.

In the "Spectator" of recent date a correspondent describes his adventures with a black retriever. The animal met him in the street as he was going home one night, and insisted on being accompanied up a narrow alley. The man, rather curious to see the reason of the dog's behaviour, did as he was evidently desired to do, and was led, with much tail-wagging, to a yard door at the top of the alley. This door was latched but not locked, and, in response to the dumb entreaties of his canine acquaintance, the correspondent opened it, whereupon the dog, with a joyous bark, darted in, evidently at home. It thus appeared that the dog had been shut out, and had had the sagacity to seek out a perfect stranger in the nearest frequented street and induce him to accompany it home and unlatch the door.

Those very human traits of vanity and dislike of ridicule are prominent in domestic animals. A dog "dressed up" by children for amusement may submit without a murmur, but he looks the picture of misery the whole time.

During the Coronation festivities in 1902, some dogs absolutely refused to recognize their own houses covered with flags and other decorations, and went away in a huff. One dog, belonging to a lady resident in Mayfair, was observed to be sitting on his haunches opposite his decorated domicile, and barking his disgust and disapproval.—London Answers.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather months, give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own

THE HEIR OF SANDLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XI.

The footman, having brought in the tea equipage, had retired, and though the room was as superbly decorated and furnished as the drawing-room at the Court, it seemed almost as homely and simple as the little parlor at Cliff Cottage.

Listening to Lord Ferndale's cheerful, unaffected talk, Norah thought wistfully how much nicer it would be if her father were a little less stately and formal.

"You refused to sing for us the other night, Lady Norah."

"But I will sing now."

He was going to follow her and open the piano for her, but Lady Ferndale motioned to him to remain where he was, and Norah, without a trace of self-consciousness, and only the desire to please these two loving souls who had made so much of her, sat down and sang the first thing that came into her head.

It is not at all probable that Norah would have made a fortune on the operatic stage, but she had a sweet voice that, though it had been carefully trained, was as natural as a bird's, and as it filled the room, softly lighted by the rose-shaded candles, Lord Ferndale looked at his wife with a mixture of surprise and admiration.

"What a dear, clever girl it is," murmured Lady Ferndale.

"A rose in June!" quoted Lord Ferndale, in a low voice. "If anything can melt Arrowdale's heart, she will!"

"You sing very beautifully, Lady Norah," he said. "You must give us one or two more; remember, it is a treat to us."

"I will sing as long as you like," said Norah, simply, and she sang again. Then Lady Ferndale found a duet, and discovered, with delight, that their two voices blended together perfectly.

"Oh, my dear, if you only belonged to me!" she exclaimed involuntarily, with a sigh, as she stooped to kiss her.

Was it no wonder that Norah's eyes grew moist with tears of happiness and gratitude or that when the footman announced that the carriage was waiting she should start with dismay?

Lord Ferndale went out of the room, and returned, bearing in his own hand a decanter of wine, and insisted upon Norah's drinking a glass.

"Better obey, dear," said Lady Ferndale smilingly, "he is a dreadful tyrant, and fearfully obstinate."

When Norah had got her things on and Lady Ferndale had wrapped the soft shawl round her, "making me into a parcel post bundle," as Norah laughingly declared, a maid came forward in her bonnet and cloak.

"I'll send her with you, dear," said Lady Ferndale, but Norah showed that she could be as obstinate as Lord Ferndale, and point-blank refused the escort.

"Why, what could happen to me in a close carriage between here and the Court, dear Lady Ferndale?" she said. "Please don't send her! I shall not like to come again if I give you so much trouble! You wouldn't send her if—I were your daughter," she added shyly.

"Norah's right!" exclaimed Lady Ferndale. "But, mind, we take you

seemed unconsciously to lift her off her feet, so completely did it support her.

"I don't think I have broken anything," she said, her color coming and going. "No, I am sure I have not! Oh, please, don't mind me; the poor horses!"

"Never mind the horses!" he said, almost curtly. "Hold on to my arm and walk just three steps; no more, mind!"

"I haven't even broken my leg," she said, forcing a laugh. "And I don't see how I could have done! I am not in the least hurt—and do, please, not to think of me! The horses—"

He paid not the slightest regard until he had assured himself that she could walk without pain, then she heard him draw a breath and murmur, "Thank God!" with fervent solemnity.

"Sit down and rest; quite still, please!" he said.

"Yes," obediently.

She looked up for a second and met his eyes, still full of the deepest anxiety, then lowered hers suddenly, and watched him under her long lashes as he hurried to the side of the coachman.

One horse was standing quivering in ever limb, but the other was still lying in the road, apparently inextricably jumbled up with the harness.

She noticed that he seemed to take in all the details of the situation with instant promptitude, and she watched him, still under half-lowered lids, as he took out a claspknife and cut the trace, and gently, but firmly got the struggling, panting horse on to his feet.

The coachman and footman stood for a second eyeing the wreck and wiping their perspiring foreheads; the footman's hat was gone and his coat torn.

"Are you hurt in any way?" demanded Cyril Burne.

"No, sir; thank you. But her ladyship?"

"I think—I hope—she is all right," replied Cyril.

"Thank God for that, sir!"

"Amen!" responded Cyril, almost inaudibly.

"Yes, sir, I don't know what my master and mistress would have done if anything had happened to her." His voice shook. "I've been in his lordship's service for twenty years, sir, and this is my first accident—to speak of; but," he looked at the wreck with dismay. "It's an awful one! And it would have been a deal worse," he added with respectful earnestness, "if I hadn't been for you, sir, catching them as you did. It's a mercy you wasn't got down under 'em and kicked to bits."

"Never mind that. Let us see what damage is done," and he went and examined the carriage.

"The wheel's broke, sir," announced the footman.

"And the pole's gone like matchwood," said the coachman, dolefully. "I'm afraid it's impossible to take her ladyship home," he added, reluctantly.

"It is not very far to the Court. I will see Lady Norah safely home."

"Thank you, sir."

"Well, then," said Cyril, for the two men still seemed shaken and confused, "if you are sure you and the footman are uninjured, you had bet-

senting the others to two stanchions. A hog which had wandered by chance into a vegetable garden did not stay to luxuriate in selfish solitude, but rushed away, and in a short time returned with some porcine pals. A raven which Charles Dickens noticed at Hungerford used regularly to carry bones to a dog with a broken leg.

A striking instance of animal thought for others was seen on the road from Lucknow to Seetapore. An elephant-train was on its way to the latter town, when one of the big beasts went lame, and had the greatest difficulty in keeping up with the rest. Seeing this, the elephant behind him began with his trunk to remove some of his suffering companion's load.

DONKEY TOLD HIS FRIENDS.

Nearer home, a donkey once discovered that he could open the gate of the field in which he was grazing. Not selfishly content with keeping this interesting fact to himself, he immediately called three friends—a mare, a foal, and a yearling—and escorted them from the field and for some distance along the road, until, in fact, the entire party was met and turned back by a farm-hand.

Again, an Australian opossum, brought to England as a pet, became greatly attached to a dog in the same house. An opossum resembles a cat in being very fussy over its toilet, and this particular specimen, after performing its own ablutions, used to wash the dog's face, holding his muzzle in its little paws, and carefully licking it all over. In this particular instance of animal friendship it may be that the dog's patience and politeness in submitting to the process, rather than hurt its little friend's feelings by refusing, is quite as noteworthy as the opossum's anxiety to do what it regarded as a kindly act.

This capacity for sympathy and love of others is something of an argument against those who insist that animals are guided by nothing but instinct. Another is found in the capacity of dumb things for make-believe and play. Who has not seen a kitten pretend that a cork or a reel of cotton is a mouse, and stalk it ferociously? Or a couple of dogs indulging in mock combat, growling, snapping, and yelping as if in the deadliest earnest?

"KING-OF-THE-CASTLE."

That noted observer of animal life, Mr. J. W. Benbridge, has recorded an exciting game of "king-of-the-castle," indulged in by some lambs in a field. The pasture had been covered with heaps of seaweed, and on one of these a lamb took up his position, and defied all comers. In a glade at Hadden Chase, fawns have been seen playing "touch" as vigorously and as understandingly as children. The capacity for "make-believe" was strikingly exemplified by a squirrel which Professor Wesley Mills captured and shut up in a cage. The little animal appeared drowsy, listless, and as if suffering from paralysis, dragging its limbs after it in a helpless kind of way. The observer could only conclude

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather months, give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will prevent all forms of stomach and bowel troubles which carry off so many little ones during the hot summer months, or it will cure these troubles if they come on unexpectedly. It is just the medicine for hot weather troubles, because it always does good, and can never do harm, as it is guaranteed free from opiates and harmful drugs. It is good for children at every stage from birth onward, and will promptly cure all their minor ailments. Mrs. J. J. McFarlane, Aubrey, Que., says: "My baby was troubled with colic until I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, and they promptly cured him. Now when he is a little out of sorts, I give him a dose of Tablets, and they promptly bring him back to his usual health." You can get the Tablets from your druggist, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing "The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

POISON IN ICE CREAM

A BUSY DAY IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

The Hospitals Crowded With Sufferers From Balaful Penny Ice.

For four hours on a recent Sunday afternoon and evening the Birmingham, England, hospitals were fairly besieged. A constant stream of vehicles kept arriving and discharging sick children. The little ones came in cabs and trams, in perambulators and ambulances. Many of them were suffering from violent abdominal pains, and all were afflicted with alarming sickness. At first it was feared some new and deadly epidemic had broken out, but inquiries made proved that they were all patrons of an Italian ice-cream vendor on the Parade.

In all 45 cases were attended by the doctors. In many instances the work of the medical men had been made light by the intelligence of the police, who had promptly administered emetics, without waiting for the doctor.

Parents and friends of the sufferers became greatly excited, anticipating the worst consequences. There were some noisy scenes outside the hospital, and then an indignant crowd went off in search of the man who had sold the ice cream. He beat a hasty retreat, which was covered by the police. It was well that a good force of constables was on the scene, or the man would certainly have been handled roughly.

The remainder of the ice cream has been seized by the police. It is being kept in a frozen condition and was handed over to the analyst.

ICE CREAM FOR BABIES.

For a time the condition of some of the children was exceedingly critical and but for the prompt measures taken might have had fatal consequences.

All the sufferers were discharged from the hospital on Saturday night, though many remain under medical treatment at their homes.

A striking feature of the incident is the fact that some of the little sufferers were mites only two years old. At that age it might be thought, even the very best ice cream is liable to have an undesirable effect.

Apparently the Italian does not rely upon children for custom. One patient admitted to the hospital was a man 45 years of age, who has had to endure a fire of merciless chaff as a result of his amiable weakness for penny ices.

Court, dear Lady Ferndale?" she said. "Please don't send her! I shall not like to come again if I give you so much trouble! You wouldn't send her if I were your daughter," she added shyly.

"Norah's right!" exclaimed Lady Ferndale. "But, mind, we take you at your word, and you are just to come to us as if you were our daughter. That's a bargain, my child."

"I'm witness to it," said Lord Ferndale.

They both went to the carriage and Lady Ferndale seemed, as she held her in her arms and kissed her, as if she could scarcely bring herself to part with her, and the last Norah saw of them they were standing arm-in-arm on the steps waving their hands at her.

Norah looked out at the night—the moon was rising, a great yellow orb, above the hilltops—her whole being thrilling like some sensitive musical instrument, her heart melting under the influence of the lovable couple she had just left. For a time she leaned back in the luxurious carriage and recalled their kindness to her and forgot all else; but suddenly, almost with a shock, she found that her thoughts had strayed and that they wandered to some one else, and she found herself thinking of Cyril Burne!

It seemed ungrateful to bestow a single thought upon any one but these two, and she tried to drive him from her mind, but looking out of the window she saw that they were ascending the hill on the other side of which Lady Ferndale had stopped to speak to him, and back he came again.

Would he accept Lady Ferndale's invitation and leave Santleigh? How quickly Lady Ferndale had taken to him? Yes, he was a gentleman, though he might only be an artist, poor and unknown. If he left Santleigh she would, perhaps, never see him again! The thought seemed to drive all the happiness out of her heart, and she leaned back and drew the shawl round her as if the night had suddenly become cold.

The carriage had reached the top of the hill and was going down on the other side, and she bent forward to look at the gate upon which Cyril Burne had been sitting, when she saw something white flit from a tree and cross the road. It was an owl and its screech startled her a little.

It seemed to have startled the horses a great deal, for she felt the carriage swerve, come to a standstill for a second, then rush forward so sharply as to jerk her on to the front seat. With a smile she picked herself up, but the smile vanished and a vague alarm fell upon her as she saw the hedges and trees flying past the window at racing pace.

Has any one ever yet been able to describe all the phases by which an accident progresses to the final catastrophe?

Norah knew and realized nothing more until she experienced a jar, as if the wheels had caught upon something and felt the carriage sway and fall over; but as she fell with it she was conscious of hearing, amid the stamping and snorting of the frightened horses and the voice of the coachman, the sound of another voice.

If she fainted, it must have been only for a moment or so, for without any appreciable interval she saw the uppermost door of the overturned carriage wrenched open and felt a man's strong arm round her.

The next moment she was in the road, the arms still encircling her, and, looking up, she met Cyril Burne's eyes looking into hers with alarm and anxiety—and something else that even in that moment brought the blood mantling to her cheek.

"Are—are you hurt?" "No—no, I think not!" "Are you sure? Ah, you can't tell!" he exclaimed. "I'm not hurt, I'm sure." "Don't move!" he implored her. "Please, please don't move!" And his strong arm wound round her, and

luctantly.

"It is not very far to the Court. I will see Lady Norah safely home."

"Thank you, sir."

"Well, then," said Cyril, for the two men still seemed shaken and confused, "if you are sure you and the footman are uninjured, you had better lead the horses to the village and leave him here by the carriage until you can help to get it all away." "Yes, sir," he said; "but I'd better take the horses back to Ferndale as soon as possible. My mistress will be terrible anxious if we're late, and fancy an accident has happened—which it has."

Cyril nodded, and taking an envelope from his pocket, wrote on the blank side in rather shaky characters for there was a funny feeling in his arm:

"Lady Norah is quite safe and unhurt, and will have reached the Court before you get this. The coachman was not in any way in fault. Cyril Burne."

He read this to the men, and they touched their hats gratefully.

"Thank you, sir," said the coachman. "It's very good of you to speak up for us, but you haven't said that you risked your own life stopping—"

"Never mind that," said Cyril. "There is no need to mention that; I'm all right. Here, let us drag some of the wreck further out of the road," and he went to help them, but he stopped suddenly, and his face grew momentarily pale.

"Never mind," he said; "the footman will see that no one runs into it."

He took the one carriage lamp that was still burning and examined the horses with a practised eye.

"Not much damage done, wonderful to say," he said, cheerfully, "but the sooner you and they are home, the better. Good-night."

Then he went back to Norah. She had obeyed him so implicitly that she seemed to have been motionless. She looked up as he approached her with a question on her lips, for she had heard nothing of the conversation between him and the men; but the simple "Well?" would not come.

"It is all right," he said, answering the look. "Neither of them is hurt, and the horses seem very little the worse, barring the fright. It has been a wonderful escape. And you?" His eyes wandered over her anxiously.

"I have come off better even than the horses," she said, "for I am not even frightened."

"And you can walk?" he asked.

"Oh, yes." "I am afraid you will have to walk to the Court," he said, reluctantly, "unless I leave you in charge of the footman and bring some kind of conveyance from the village; it is not very far."

"Oh, no, no," she said, quickly. "I can walk home quite easily, and would not give you so much trouble for the world."

"It would not give me trouble," he said, quietly. "But ill news flies apace, and the earl might hear of the accident, and be alarmed on your account."

"Yes, yes," she assented at once. "I will walk, please."

"You must take my arm," he said.

She put her hand on his arm, then drew back with a sudden color, and her eyes dropped as she said:

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



HE TELLS THEM TO ASK THE I.O.F.

JOHN J. BURNS CURED BY
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys—Says His Brother Foresters Can Tell all About it.

Darnley, P.E.I., Aug. 14 (Special).—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I.O.F., here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years. "No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life." If any one doubts Mr. Burns' story he simply refers them to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"But—but I need not trouble you to come all that way."

"You cannot go alone," he said. "If you will not let me go with you, there is only one other way; I will stay by the carriage and send the footman with you."

She caught her lip in her teeth, and stood irresolute for a space while one could count ten, then she looked up at him.

"If you will be so kind," she said. He thought that she meant him to send the footman, and turned, a little sigh escaping him, but Norah said quite innocently:

"Will you tell him, please, that I will send him any help if he wants it?"

"Yes, yes," he said, and he gave the message to the footman and was back in an instant.

"You must take my arm," he said, and though he tried to speak in a matter-of-fact voice, there was a suspiciously joyous thrill in it.

Norah would have declined, but it seemed to her that it would only emphasize the situation, and once more she put her hand upon his arm. She did not notice that he had given her the right one, instead of the left.

For a minute or two they were silent as they made their way along the lane filled with the perfume of a summer's night. Above them the moon slowly sailed upward, a thrush sang sleepily somewhere in the hedge, and the bats whirled through the silver light.

Norah was still trembling a little, but, as she had said, she was not frightened. It was not fear that caused her heart to beat so fast that it almost seemed to her as if he must hear it.

The silence at last grew tangible, almost embarrassing, and suddenly Norah almost stopped.

"Lady Ferndale!" she said, in a tone of remorse. "She will think that it is worse than it is, and I forgot to send her a message."

"That's all right," he said. "I wrote a line or two saying you were safe, and sent it by the coachman." "You seem to have thought of everything."

"That was not much to think of, Lady Norah."

"And yet I forgot it," she breathed, with self-reproach.

"Oh, don't blame yourself," he said. "Why, the shock alone was enough to drive everything out of your head. I think you have behaved



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

TELEGRAPHY

A telegrapher earns from \$540.00 to \$1800.00 a year. Do you? If not, let us qualify you to do so. Our free telegraph book explains everything. Write for it to-day.

B. W. SOMERS,

Principal.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
5 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper.

she stopped and looked at him.

The moon was shining full upon his face, and she saw that he had gone deathly pale, and that he had caught his under lip in his teeth.

She stood for a moment, her face going from red to white, then the red fled, and the white alone remained.

"You are hurt," she breathed, and there seemed to be almost a sob in the simple words.

(To be Continued).

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

HOW TO THROW A HORSE.

To Thoroughly Take the Conceit Out of Him.

To thoroughly take the conceit out of a horse, there is no better way than to throw him. It certainly requires pluck and determination to throw a horse single handed, but if done, your horse is virtually conquered for good and all. To do this put a good strong halter on your horse, take a strap with a ring in it and buckle it round the horse's crotch below the fetlock joint; take a rope eight feet long and tie it to this strap, place a surcingle round the horse's body; take up your position on the right side of the horse, bring the rope over the horse's back from the off side; take hold of the rope, and pull his foot to his body; take a firm hold of this foot, holding it in that position, then take hold of the horse's halter with the left hand, pull his head to you, and press against his body with your elbow, using the words "Lie down."

The majority of horses can be thrown in this way in less than a minute, while others, of course, might fight longer. As soon as the animal has been thrown, take the rope that is underneath him, bring it under the surcingle and pass it through the ring of the halter, and back under the surcingle again, and thus you have the rope in position to bring his head over his shoulder. Make him put his head on the ground, and if he makes any attempt to get up, pull his head up immediately, which will prevent him from getting up. This will also prevent him from getting up.

We Could Talk to You All Day ON THE MERITS OF

Blue Ribbon

TEA, but we could not convince you as easily as a TRIAL would that BLUE RIBBON is the nearest to PERFECTION that any tea has reached.

TRY THE RED LABEL QUALITY.



Wise Housekeepers Always Have a Supply of

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Veal Loaf, Melrose Pate, Deviled Ham,
Dried Beef, Ham Loaf, Vienna Sausage,
Baked Beans and Corned Beef Hash.

THEY ARE COOKED AND READY TO SERVE

The Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," sent free.

Address Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

WELL INSTRUCTED.

Her head rested on his shoulder and her little hand lay confidently in his. "Tell me, Alfred," said the happy maiden, "how you ever came to pick me out as the girl you wanted to marry?"

"Well, Dora," replied the ecstatic young man, in a gush of confidence, "it was mother that put me up to it."

NOT DESIGNED FOR LOVERS.

He—"I am sure Cupid had nothing to do with the alphabet."

She—"What gives you that impression?"

He—"If he had been doing it he would have placed U and I much nearer each other."

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Father—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Dick; you are now in your twenty-fifth year, and you haven't earned a penny yet. At your age I had already married a woman with ten thousand dollars."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indigestion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

Brannigan—"Come home and take supper with me, Flannigan." Flannigan—"Shure, it's past yer supper-time now; yer wife'll be as mad as a

Superfluous Hair Permanently Removed

While traveling in Mexico I discovered a drug which removes hair from face, arms, neck, or any part of the body instantly and permanently, so will send to any one afflicted without any expense but a postage stamp. Don't judge my treatment by unsuccessful attempts of others. I have suffered for years with this affliction and now my life's work is to help others from this humiliating trouble. My treatment is easy and accomplished at home, and I will forfeit \$500 if it fails to remove hair. Don't suffer longer. Relief is now yours for the asking. Write now lest you forget my address. DOROTHY BLACK, 1815 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM AT AIRDRIE, ALTA.—2598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corrals, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings; this farm is all plowable, and is especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Airdrie, Alta.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 124

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.
MONTREAL.



PROTECT YOUR FOOD
WILSON'S

"I was not much to think of," Lady Norah.

"And yet I forgot it," she breathed, with self-reproach.

"Oh, don't blame yourself," he said. "Why, the shock alone was enough to drive everything out of your head. I think you have behaved wonderfully."

"How strange that you should have been there!" she said. "You saw it all—or didn't you? I mean the horses first took fright?"

"Yes, I was watching the owl, and saw it go swooping across the road in front of them. I thought they would be startled. It"—the color flashed into his face for a moment—"it was rather strange my being there." He could not tell her that he had returned to the spot where he had seen her in the afternoon, that he might dream of her in the gloaming, and perhaps get a glimpse of her on her way back to the Court. "I'm rather fond of mooning about in the evening. I am so glad I happened to be there."

"So am I—so were we all," she corrected herself. "What made the horses stop?" she asked, innocently.

"The carriage caught in the trunk of a tree and the near horse fell," he replied, simply. "The coachman was not to blame; no one could have held them from the box."

"Poor men," she said. "You will be able to tell Lady Ferndale how it all happened, and that they were not to blame?"

"Yes, it will be an excuse for calling on Lady Ferndale."

"Ah, yes; you will like her so much."

"You have spent a happy evening?" he asked, and his voice was subdued by sympathy; the touch of her hand, the sound of her voice was thrilling through him. Her very nearness to him was casting a glamour over him, so that it seemed almost impossible to speak any words than "I love you! I love you!"

"Ah, yes," said Norah; there never were such lovable people, never! At least," she sighed softly, "I have met so few people, and never any who were so kind to me."

"Kind to you! How could they help it?"

The warmth, and something more than warmth, the subdued passion in his tone sent the blood to her face, and she was silent for a moment; then suddenly she stopped.

"Look, there is a glow worm!" she exclaimed with girlish eagerness, and in a low voice, as if she feared to startle it.

"Yes," he said at once; "would you like to have it? I will get it for you," and he went forward and carefully picked it up. "There it is," he said, holding it in the palm of his hand. "It is not so pretty as its light, and even that vanishes in any other. See," and he held it in the full rays of the moon.

She bent forward, so near that the red-brown hair almost touched his lips. His breath came fast, and he stood still as a stone—but, ah! how unlike a stone with that fast beating heart!—and Norah, entirely absorbed in the curious insect, touched it with her forefinger.

"I don't quite like it," she said, drawing back her finger and looking up at him with a smile and a little feminine shudder which he thought surely the most charming gesture he had ever imagined. "No, I am sure I don't like it," she laughed.

"Then good-bye, glowworm," he said. "Poor thing, I pity you!" he added, inaudibly, as he laid it on the grass; "to be disliked by her!"

"I dare say he is immensely relieved," said Norah.

"Ah, he didn't know when he was well off," he said.

Norah moved forward, and instinctively laid her hand on his arm again.

She had crossed round to the other side of him while she had been examining the glowworm, and it was his left arm that she now touched, and lightly as she touched it, she felt a faint shudder run through him. Her hand flew from his arm, and

back under the surging again, and thus you have the rope in position to bring his head over his shoulder. Make him put his head on the ground, and if he makes any attempt to get up, pull his head up immediately, which will prevent him from rising. This will give him thoroughly to understand that you are master. Once a horse realizes your power over him, he will do almost anything a horse can do.

OUR QUEER QUERIST WANTS TO KNOW—

What is the germ of a German band? What causes the rook to caw? Can a meadow-lark about on the land? Who knows what the cross-cut saw?

Does a window ever feel a pane At the sight of a hard mill-race? While the fish-balls out with might and main, And the boot-tongue wags apace?

Who does the tree-bough down to pray? Is drilling an awful bore? Can you mend with glue the break of day?

Does a railway sleeper snore? What makes the wagon-wheel so tired? Are teeth stuck in with gum? Can a High Church curate not be hired? Why is Jamaica rum?

Is cloth sold cheap at a cutter's stall? Can you drive a starboard tack? Are bucket-shop keepers always pale? Can you call a pet boot-jack?

How is it a dyer lives to dye When he clearly dyes to live? Are there lots of plums in a printer's pie? Can no one an answer give?

HEART RIGHT

When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable, and it was not long till I was completely cured. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the life insurance company. Quitting coffee and using Postum worked the cure." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville in each package.

use. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

Brannigan—"Come home and take supper with me, Flannigan." Flannigan—"Shure, it's past yer supper-time now; yer wife'll be as mad as a hatter." Brannigan—"That's jist it; but she can't lick the two of us."

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Ethel (to her dearest friend)—"I put my foot in it so dreadfully when Edwin proposed. I meant to say, 'This is so sudden!' you know, but I was so flustered that instead I exclaimed, 'At last!'"

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you any unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

EFFECTIVE IRONY.

Like ridicule, irony is often more effective than argument, and may convey suggestions and ideas in a terse and pithy manner, as when one says, "You can't always judge by appearances; the man who wears a diamond pin may be really wealthy."

A gentleman, it was once said, never inflicts pain. On which a wit remarks, "This is hard on the dentists."

Not a bad story is told of an aged clergyman who met a man loudly declaiming against foreign missions. "Why," asked the objector, "doesn't the Church look after the heathen at home?" "We do," said the clergyman, quietly, and gave the man a tract.

"So far as you saw," said counsel to a witness, "she was doing her ordinary household duty?"

"I should say so—she was talking," was the ironical reply.

"He never had but one genuine case in his life," said a lawyer of a rival, "and that was when he prosecuted his studies."

Some lawyers have had curious experiences of ironical wills. There is the not unfamiliar case of the French merchant who left a handsome legacy to a lady who had refused to marry him twenty years before, in gratitude for her kindness in not taking him at his word.

There is a good deal of pointed satire in such ironical facetiae as the following: "We are reminded you can't buy a quart of sand and be sure that it is not half sugar."

A resident in a suburban district was asked how his house had fared during a snowstorm. "Oh, badly," was the reply; "my cistern is the only dry place in it."

"Wot'll I do with this burglar alarm, DMI—take it along?" asks burglar number one. Second burglar: "Yes; slip it in the bag. We can get something for it."

AT THE FRONT DOOR.

Weary Willie—Say, Lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know what to do. I

Mrs. Goodart—Very well, poor man; walk around to the kitchen and we'll give you something.

Weary Willie—Dat's a purty long walk, lady; couldn't yer hand it out here jist as well?"

DEAR TO HIS HEART.

"Will you have another helping?" asked the neighbor. "You seem very fond of our chicken."

"And why shouldn't I be?" responded Suburban, who had been invited to dinner, "when I can detect the flavor of our flowers in every morsel?"

PROTECT YOUR FOOD

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

KILL THEM ALL

AVOID POOR IMITATIONS

NO WONDER.

"Julia!" yelled the poet, "why don't you keep that kid quiet? Whats the matter with it?"

"I'm sure I don't know," replied his patient wife; "I'm singing one of your lullabies to the little darling."

A VARYING IMPRESSION.

"Do you believe in the theory that the earth is falling into the sun?"

"Sometimes," answered the unscientific man. "I believe it in the summer. In the winter I forget about it."

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Excursion), Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont. 31

Ted (smilingly)—"You remind me of an old friend of mine." Ethel (haughtily)—"Indeed! How old, please?"

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

The Daughter—"I wonder if he will love me as much after we are married?" The Mother—"Never mind. You will not care then whether he does or not so long as you are married."

It is Known Everywhere.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Electric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

"Pretty? No, I won't say baby is pretty," declared a young mother, "for I can speak of him impartially, even though he is my own, and that's more than most mothers can do. He has lovely blue eyes, perfect in shape, hair like the morning sunshine; mouth—well, no rosebud could be sweeter; complexion divinely fair nose just too charming for anything, in fact, he's faultless; but I won't say he's pretty."

Summer Colds

You should cure that cold at once. It is not only making you feel miserable, but it is doing you harm. Take

Shiloh's

Consumption

Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure you. Your money refunded if it doesn't.

At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle.

408

CO-OPERATION OF CHRISTIANS

The Whole Universe Rests in Harmony and Equilibrium.

The servants said unto him. Wilt thou that we go and gather up the tares? But he said. Nay, lest while ye gather up, the tares ye root up also the wheat with them. Let them both grow together until the harvest.—Matthew, xiii., 24-30.

Weeds are the plague of agriculture and gardening. It would be easy to work in the fields if it were not for that invisible enemy that starts up everywhere, with extraordinary persistence, and follows after the sower of good seed. The sower of good seed is a man who does not spare his trouble; he must be clear sighted to insure the quality of his seed, he must be untiring in tilling his field and turning over the soil.

But when he has ended his arduous day's work and has returned home to take a well-earned rest his enemies arise. In the ground over which the plough and harrow have passed, and which he has cleared to the best of his ability, germs are hidden which he cannot reach and which bide their time. On the other hand, the wings of the wind carry seeds that nobody gives any care to and which grow better than those that are carefully cultivated.

And soon the laborer sees that tares are growing in his field among the wheat. Must he not defend himself? Of course, he must clear them away when the invisible bad seeds have become visible weeds. Weeding is part of agriculture. If you do not clear your vine or your field you are lost. The good laborer and good vine dresser who have self-respect are known by the tidy appearance of their plantations. We each have our own vanity.

Nevertheless, it is unwise to weed too much, and especially to weed at the wrong moment, when the corn is in the ear, as it is said here.

It sometimes happens, also, when some awkward worker has been tending your garden or your fields, that the good herbs are mowed down and the tares still stand. There are people, our own children, for instance, who think to do right by weeding in their own fashion, but who cannot distinguish the good from the bad.

CHRIST'S LESSON

And here it is that Christ's lesson comes in. It is not, as you may well imagine, an ordinary lesson in agriculture, but a transposition of the lessons of nature to the moral domain, to the domain of the ideal. It is a warning to impetuous, pretentious and ignorant weeders. It is a warning to every man, whatever may be his tact and clear-sightedness.

In the domain of the mind we are wanting in means to distinguish everywhere and in everything the tares from the wheat. It is, well, therefore, to distrust that weeding process so widely practised, so energetically recommended, and so brutally carried out throughout the history of the world and of the Church. The province wherein the inner feelings and convictions of men are developed is here particularly commended to our respect.

I never read these words, which are yet decisive and positive words,

blood. The Calvinists mowed down the Lutherans, and the Lutherans the Calvinists. They all translated the Bible, read it and commented on it, and in the Bible they translated, read and commented on that parable of the Master, "Root them not up; let them both grow together." But on this point they had eyes that saw not and ears that heard not.

And yet there has never been anything more akin to the spirit of Christ and of humanity renewed by Him than this very injunction:—"Let them both grow together until the harvest."

Natural man does not allow contradiction, any more than the wild bird of the woods will allow a fellow songster to live in the same radius as himself. He pursues him, hunts him down, attacks him and ends by destroying him or being destroyed himself. Natural man awards to himself a certain domain of thought and belief, as the beast of prey looks upon a certain portion of the desert as his own property and allows no other animal within its precincts. Go for the competitor, with tooth and nail, until one of the two is vanquished. Natural man, in his blindness, in his combativeness, which is not enlightened by the wisdom from above, has a horror of contradiction and is apt to declare that God Himself is against it. The contradictor is the enemy. The one who asserts what we deny deserves to disappear.

And yet wisdom should teach us that, as we rise higher in the inner domain of life, it is no longer by the fierceness of fight and by exclusion, but by mutual understanding and by the co-operation of counter factors, that progress in life is achieved.

CHARLES WAGNER.

"TOMMY ATKINS'S" RATIONS

What the Soldiers of the British Army Get to Eat.

"The advantages of the army," a favorite phrase with the British recruiting-sergeant, include three meals a day—breakfast, dinner and tea, but in most battalions, says a contributor to the Windsor Magazine, a light supper is also provided. A soldier's official ration-allowance consists of one pound of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat a day. Tea, coffee, vegetables and "extras"—such as butter, jam, eggs, fish, and so forth—are bought from the "grocery allowance" of twopenny a day for each man. Breakfast is served at eight o'clock, dinner at one o'clock and tea at four o'clock.

The different bugle-calls that summon the troops to these meals are learned by the most unmusical of recruits with a promptitude that calls down upon them the scorn of the sergeant-major.

"Ah," he observes, sarcastically, as the notes of the dinner-bugle start them in a rush for the cook-house, "that and the pay-bugle are about the only calls some of you'll ever manage to learn!"

To most of the bugle-calls soldiers have attached words of their own

DOINGS OF INFORMERS

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN MANY FAMOUS TRIALS.

Their Statements Are Always Carefully Weighed by the Court.

A barrister once remarked, in the course of some proceedings at the Central Criminal Court, to Mr. Baron Bramwell: "There is honor among thieves, my Lord."

The Baron looked at him severely. "There is gold in sea water," he said; "but it cannot be extracted in profitable quantities. Go on, sir."

"I have never myself found honor among thieves in sufficient quantity to prevent their victimizing their associates when the slightest advantage was to be gained," said Mr. Montagu Williams; and the records of Scotland Yard afford startling evidence to the fact, says London Answers.

Sooner or later the criminals who work together are betrayed by one of the gang. Peace, the burglar and murderer, declared that he ascribed his long immunity from capture to the fact that he never had a partner and never confided in any one.

"No one could inform against me," he explained. "I took care never to give any one the chance. I know too well how a man comes off who has a rope around his neck and a friend at the other end of it. He pulls it some day."

There have been innumerable instances of the fact. The informer has played a remarkable part in famous trials.

The most infamous informer of modern times that a court of justice has listened to giving evidence against his associates was the notorious James Carey, the planner of the

PHOENIX PARK MURDERS

in 1882, when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke fell beneath the daggers of a band of assassins—the "Invincibles," organized by Carey himself.

Though the murder took place in broad day light in a public park, and at a spot even within sight of the vice-regal lodge, the murderers succeeded in escaping unobserved in a trap that was waiting for them, driven by a trusty confederate known as "Skin the Goat." Some months later the perpetrators were arrested and lodged in prison on suspicion of various offences, and Carey found himself in prison with them. But the evidence to bring the murder home to the guilty men was weak, and the police adopted a little ruse to induce Carey to turn informer. He was led to believe that in the cell next to him one of the most active of the gang was confined, and as Carey sat solitary and brooding in his cell he heard one day a large number of visitors to his neighbor. There seemed to be a vast amount of bustle and excitement next door, and Carey could only conclude that it was occasioned by one thing. His neighbor must be giving information.

The idea goaded Carey to a frenzy of fear. He resolved to tell all he knew himself, and so turned informer. The only person in the next cell to him was a police officer, and the visitors to him, who, in Carey's frightened ears, seemed Magistrates and Government officials, were really detectives.

PLAYING A PART.

Carey sent five of his associates to the gallows, two to penal servitude for life, and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Carey, having done his work, was smuggled out of the country by the police, and fled for safety abroad. He was tracked and shot by O'Donnell, as he was seated in a cabin of the *Malacca* steamer at Port Eleza-

away" than by sticking to them. The details of the trial when Philip Bernstein, Solomon Barmash and his son, William Barmash, were placed in the dock at the Central Criminal Court, charged with uttering forged notes, will be within my readers' recollection. They will remember how Solomon Barmash, after sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude had been passed upon him, shot himself with a revolver in his cell. How he came to be possessed of such a weapon—was a mystery. It was probably passed in to him, wrapped in a waterproof, in a beefsteak pudding, supplied him from outside, for not yet being convicted, Barmash could have his meals sent in.

With the revolver in his pocket Barmash sat in the dock. It is believed that he desired the weapon to revenge himself on Schmidt, the man who, himself the wicked brains of the whole iniquitous conspiracy, had, as soon as he scented danger and money to be gained, hastened to

TURN INFORMER.

Schmidt was a superb witness. Possibly he had had practice before. He little dreamed, as he told his story so glibly and calmly, and in such apparent safety, from the witness box that that gray haired, quivering man in the dock had that weapon ready in his hand. Perhaps it was the paralytic seizure that had attacked Barmash during the trial, or perhaps it was the alertness of the prisoner's watchers in the dock that prevented Schmidt meeting with a very disagreeable surprise. The informer received a substantial reward. He went to the United States, and then was very soon in trouble again.

It is not an absolute rule of law that an informer's evidence is of no value without corroboration, but in practice it is regarded with such suspicion that no Judge allows it to go to a jury as worth consideration without confirmation. A police officer or agent who becomes in the performance of his duty a passive spectator of illegal acts for the purpose of discovering guilty persons is not an informer when he gives evidence against them. Some of the biggest conspiracies, especially political ones, have been foiled by means of the secret agent. He is not to be confounded with the informer.

That the law does right to regard the informer's evidence with suspicion has been shown over and over again. The hope of gain has filled the witness box with wretches ready, without compunction, to swear away the lives and liberty of innocent persons. The expoliceman Mullins is a specimen of the worst type of informer. Having murdered an old lady named Emsley, at Stepney; and stolen money and jewelry he, for the sake of a reward offered for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime, hid part of his booty in the outhouse of a neighbor and then informed the police of his suspicions that his neighbor had committed the murder and concealed the spoil in the building. The police, acting on his information, searched the building and found the missing jewelry; but Mullins had acted his part so badly during the search and had betrayed so much anxiety while it was proceeding that the detective arrested him as the real murderer. His guilt was clearly proved later on, and

MULLINS WAS HANGED.

The fate of Mullins recalls, that of the man Voirbo, the informer associated with the triumph of M. Mace, the late Parisian Chef de Surete. Mace, while a young detective and burning to distinguish himself, had the solving of a mysterious murder placed in his hands. He was, after long inquiry, certain that it, had been perpetrated by a man named Voirbo. But how bring it home to him? Every effort of the detective failed, and at last he adopted a desperate course. He went to Voirbo

ings and convulsions of men are developed is here particularly commended to our respect.

I never read these words, which are yet decisive and positive words, suffering no doubt or exception, without a feeling of sadness, a sadness caused by the impossibility for men to see evidence. A few lines higher up it is said, "Seeing they see not, and hearing they hear not."

The words we are about to meditate on are a manifest proof of this.

Here is a parable that contains a direct teaching, a parable that is like the unfurling of a flag, the flag of respect for the opinions of others, even if they are set forth in a shape that may seem to us dangerous or wrong. It is the formula of the liberty of conscience.

Well, then, those who have heard the disciples, the contemporaries of His teachings, and to whom the lesson was explained privately, with the most circumstantial details, have not understood it. This work of weeding out, from which man should keep his hands off because he can only do it wrongly, and because he should leave it to God, has been made man's favorite task.

As soon as the Master went away they began by weeding out their own church, their little beginning of a church.

THEY UPROOTED ST. PAUL

They made life so difficult to him in the bosom of the college of the old apostles that he went out to the pagans to preach to them a gospel which, to the colleagues, was an offence, and to teach them a liberty that the twelve authentic successors of Christ did not allow.

The successors of the disciples weeded in their turn, and devoted their attention to improving the weeding tools. Yet the lesson of the Cross ought to have stopped them.

Was not Christ himself torn out of the garden of Israel, like a noxious weed, and withered on the pillory of Cavalry? That ought to have been enough to make the most daring weeders pause. But thus it always was—"Seeing they see not." It was in prevision of these mistakes that Christ wishes to give this lesson to the weeders of tares, who would ransack the field and tear up the wheat. These evil workers have existed in all times. Before Christ, in the antiquity of Israel, the weeders, with their pitiless implements, had sought out the roots of the prophets. With what obstinate rage they tore them from their native soil! And these were the best.

Ah! when men begin to make a clearance of that kind it is a thorough one—dirt and purity are carefully sorted—then the dirt is retained, and that which is clean is thrown away.

Later on in history we see the collection of bad weeds that the church carefully tore out of its garden; we see the plants which it systematically hunted down, which it never allowed to grow anywhere against which it strove with fire and steel, and which it vowed to exterminate. They were the most precious and the most wholesome herbs that ever grew in any garden. Among the heretics that were imprisoned, burnt, stoned to death, drowned, strangled and cursed were some of the mildest and hardest, the most believing and most intelligent of the children of God.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there sprang up in Europe, on different sides, a plant hitherto unknown in the garden of religion.

The plant answered well to the climate of the new times. It might have rejuvenated the old exhausted flora of holy gardens.

EYES THAT SAW NOT

Our forefathers weeded among themselves in such a rough fashion that they went so far as to shed

house, "that and the pay-bugle are about the only calls some of you'll ever manage to learn!"

To most of the bugle-calls soldiers have attached words of their own. Those for the dinner-call are:

"Pick 'em up! Pick 'em up! Hot potatoes! Hot potatoes O!" And for the evening-mess bugle there is the couplet:

"The officers' wives have puddings and pies,

But poor Tommy Atkins has skilly!"

A statement which, by the way, is quite unfounded.

Dinner is, of course, the chief meal of the day in barracks. It consists mainly of "the roast beef of Old England"—or New Zealand—with potatoes. On most days a pudding or jam-roll is added. A delicacy highly prized is "plum-duff," which generally makes its appearance on a Sunday, and is a most solid and substantial affair. When fruit is cheap, as it usually is abroad, it often figures in the menu.

At breakfast and dinner attendance is compulsory, and a roll-call is held. Tea, however, which consists of tea and bread and butter only, is an informal meal, and the men present themselves or not, as they please. Supper attendance, too, is not insisted upon, but the regimental coffee shop—a different institution from the canteen, since nothing stronger than lemonade is sold therein—usually drives a roaring trade.

The food in the coffee-shop is sold as near cost as possible, and a man can make a good meal for three pence. A varied bill of fare is always arranged, the favorite items being liver and bacon, fried eggs, and sausages and potatoes. For beverages there are tea, coffee, cocoa and mineral waters.

Army cooks are trained at Aldershot, the camp school of the British soldier. The course lasts sixteen weeks and embraces the whole subject, from dish-washing to the construction of field kitchens, with work at the range and in the class-rooms. In the army itself there are two cooks to each infantry company of about ninety men. Over the sixteen cooks attached to every battalion of eight companies is a sergeant-cook. He has attained the prize of his profession. He draws sixpence a day in addition to a sergeant's regular pay.

Tom—"So the doctor said you'd have to give up smoking for a while, eh?"

Tin—"Yes; and he also said I'd have to give up five dollars for good."

Gerald—"As it is to be a secret engagement it would not be wise for me to give you a ring at present."

Geraldine—"Oh! but I could wear it on the wrong hand."

Precise Aunt (trying to amuse little Kate, who has come to spend the day)—"Oh, see pussy washing her face!"

Little Kate (with scorn)—"She's not washing her face; she's washing her feet and wiping them on her face!"

In her will an old lady has desired her cat, her "oldest and truest friend," to be shot and buried with her. Such touching devotion to old friends is, fortunately for cats, rare.

Miss Eldon—"There are so many fast young men nowadays."

Miss Youngly—"H'm—yes; you do seem to have difficulty in catching one!"

Judge—"You were alone when you committed the robbery?"

Delinquent—"Yes, your worship. You see, when you've got a mate you never know whether he's honest or not."

"I wonder," mused the family cat, after carefully inspecting the new mouse-trap, "if that is intended as a labor-saving device for my benefit, or if I'm in danger of losing my situation."

smuggled out of the country by the police, and fled for safety abroad. He was tracked and shot by O'Donnell, as he was seated in a cabin of the Melrose steamer at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, four months later.

Few people who were in the Central Criminal Court on May 21, 1896, when the two scoundrels, Milson and Fowler, stood in the dock, charged with the murder of Mr. Smith at Muswell Hill, will ever forget the scene that occurred when Fowler tried to strangle Milson, on discovering that he had sought to save his own neck by giving the police information respecting his companion's part in the crime.

When the two men were placed in the dock, a suspicion of what had occurred seemed to penetrate the brain of the great, hulking brute Fowler, as he observed how Milson, white faced and trembling, shrank away from him and sought refuge in the farthest corner of the dock. To the terror which filled Milson with regard to the result of the trial was now added the awful dread that Fowler might suddenly throw himself upon him and kill him before the warders or police could interfere. He begged his custodians in trembling whispers to put more men between them. They did not know what Fowler was like he declared.

Milson's information did him no good, and, shaking with fear, he crouched in the dock, seemingly half senseless. At a moment when the attention of the warders and police were distracted Fowler seized his opportunity, and dashing away those who stood between he threw himself, with a cry like that of

A WILD BEAST

on his accomplice, the informer.

It took half a dozen officers to tear him away and to handcuff him. The dock side was smashed to splinters. When the jury brought in their verdict of "Guilty" and the Judge passed the sentence of death, Milson was yet almost breathless. So intense was the hatred for Milson inspired in Fowler by what he had done that even when they met on the scaffold officers had to interpose to check another desperate attempt to wreak vengeance on him.

Another informer who ran a very considerable risk from the hatred inspired in his victim was Johann Schmidt, otherwise Davis, otherwise Grey, otherwise Lieberman, the cleverest forger of Bank of England notes in modern years, and the coolest exposer of his confederates, when it came to the point of being able to make more by "putting them

long inquiry, certain that he had been perpetrated by a man named Voirbo. But how bring it home to him? Every effort of the detective failed, and at last he adopted a desperate course. He went to Voirbo and told him he was certain that he knew a good deal about the crime. Voirbo's confusion was almost a confession of guilt, but he pulled himself together and told Mace that he believed he knew the murderer and that he felt confident that he could assist him to run him down. Now Mace was apparently one of the most credulous and generous of men. He declared that if Voirbo helped him to lay hands on the assassin he would ever remember him, and, thus encouraged, Voirbo commenced to turn energetic informer respecting the suspicious conduct of some people he knew.

Mace appeared completely deceived, and Voirbo, laughing to himself at having so successfully, as he imagined, diverted all suspicion from himself to others, at last completely betrayed himself. He found that M. Mace was quite a different man from what he had imagined, when it was too late to save his head from the guillotine.

In the case of Woodstock, the famous coiner, his dog played the part of an unconscious informer, and led to his capture. All efforts to discover the famous criminal had failed. Woodstock was in London, but where no one could tell. Living under an assumed name, he only went out at night, and then in disguise. But it came to the knowledge of the police that he had a retriever dog named Nero. If Nero could be found he might give information as to his master's hiding place.

A detective did one day discover a retriever wandering about in Cambridge that responded to the strange name. He kept the dog in view till it came close to a butcher's shop, and then the officer surprised the tradesman by buying a big chunk of beef and throwing it to the dog. A dog's first instinct under such circumstances is to get its treasure safely home, and Nero trotted off. He led the way to his master's lodging, and the next day Woodstock was in the hands of the pursuers who had tracked him so long in vain.

A CAUTIOUS CRITIC

"Don't you think that Miss Spriggs plays the piano beautifully?"

"Well," answered the musician who is both conscientious and polite, "let us rather say that Miss Spriggs is beautiful when she plays the piano."



THE TEMPTRESS.

HEALTH

FOOD-POISONING.

There are many ways in which foodstuffs may give rise to more or less serious disturbances of health, and it is particularly during the summer weather that such accidents are likely to happen. Official examinations are constantly revealing how widespread is the practice of adding preservatives or adulterants to viands of all sorts, and though it must be admitted that in many instances these substances are by their nature or the smallness of the quantities used comparatively harmless, still in the majority of cases the conditions are such as to render their presence extremely undesirable.

But entirely apart from these, severe illness not infrequently follows the use of certain common foods. In animal foods, extremely poisonous principles called ptomaines easily appear as the result of bacterial activity, and may cause wholesale illness.

Dairy products are especially prone to such changes, and if not properly cared for may develop tyrotoxin, or cheese poison, a substance that is not rare in ice-cream, while botulism is a serious form of ptomain poisoning following the eating of tainted meat or sausage.

Fish and shell-fish yield similar products, a specially vicious poison named mytilotoxin having been isolated from mussels, and canned things are also often offenders in this way.

The symptoms produced by these substances may be extremely severe, and comprise intense gastric pain, vomiting, intestinal disturbances, burning thirst, constriction of the throat, and oftentimes disturbance of sight, such as hazy and double vision. In marked cases there is great prostration and weakness of the heart, which may last for weeks.

The practical lesson to be drawn from a consideration of these possibilities is the necessity for scrupulous care in the handling of all things intended for table use. All perishable foods must be consumed as quickly as possible, and must never be left out of the ice-chest longer than is absolutely necessary. Canned foods should be entirely removed from the tin as soon as opened, and nothing that is intended to be eaten should ever be allowed to stand unprotected from the dust. The air is constantly swarming with bacteria and mold spores, which find admirable conditions for growth in the dishes prepared for the human stomach, and often give rise to the production of the poisons in question. Lastly, every article of food, tinned or otherwise, that is at all abnormal in appearance, taste or odor should be discarded.

HEALTH HINTS.

For Round Shoulders—If you are round shouldered try sleeping without a pillow for a while, or at least use a flat one.

For a Sick Headache—The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, is an excellent cure.

To Prevent a Cold—Warm baths should be taken just before retiring. If taken during the day, exercise for a few moments vigorously. Take the cold bath in the morning, as it is an invigorator for the entire day.

For Burns—Nothing is better for burns than the white of an egg. It excludes all air, thus easing the pain, and prevents inflammation.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUG. 27.

Lesson IX. Jeremiah in the Dungeon. Golden Text, Matt. v. 10.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Intervening Events.—The death of Jehoiakim is veiled in mystery. According to the prophecy of Jer. xxxvi., 30 his dead body lay unburied outside the walls of Jerusalem. With regard to the manner of his death we may conjecture that he was either killed in an attempt to flee from the city, or, what some consider more probable, that he was assassinated by the indignant subjects. He was succeeded on the throne by his son, Jehoiachin, or Coniah, the latter being his real name. After the short reign of three months he was forced to surrender to Nebuchadnezzar, then personally in charge of the besieging army. In his place Nebuchadnezzar placed on the throne Zedekiah, the youngest son of Josiah, and full brother to Jehoahaz. Compare 2 Kings xxiii., 31; xxiv., 18.

Zedekiah.—Zedekiah's real name was Mattaniah. The period of his occupancy of the throne has been called the "last sign of the expiring Davidic dynasty." It was a mere incident in the struggle of Egypt and Babylon for mastery in Syria. The most conspicuous characteristic of the king was his weakness. In matters of religion he seems to have been inclined to follow the advice of the prophet with whom he consulted secretly at different times. The only instance of his having exerted any personal authority was when he mitigated the severity of Jeremiah's imprisonment (Jer. xxxvii., 21), and later sanctioned his rescue from the dungeon (xxxviii., 10). In matters of national policy he was but a tool in the hands of the ruling faction among the princes. These princes relying on promised help from Egypt finally persuaded the king to rebel against Babylon, but this step, as the prophet had foretold, proved futile and suicidal to Judah. The Egyptian king, indeed, advanced with an army to rescue his besieged ally in Jerusalem, but this only delayed for the moment the capture and destruction of the city. On the ninth day of the fourth month in the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign the besieging army took the city. Zedekiah attempted to escape, but was overtaken and, after having been forced to witness the slaughter of his children, his eyes were put out and he was led, a blind captive to Babylon, where in all probability he did not long survive his misfortunes.

Verse 1. Jeremiah had been thrown into a dark, unhealthy prison, but upon appealing to the king had been permitted to leave the inner prison and remain "in the court of the guard." Here it was possibly for princes and others in authority to see and converse with him, and here apparently he reiterated his unwelcome message of impending national disaster.

Shephatiah, . . . Gedaliah, . . . Jucal, . . . Pashhur.—Four princes having great influence with the king. 2. me that goeth forth to the Chaldeans shall live—These words of the prophet considered from a narrow political standpoint could not seem otherwise than reasonable. Viewed from the religious standpoint they reveal a profound insight

Epoch-Making Treaties

How the Powers Arranged Europe's State System After the Napoleonic Wars.

It was in November, 1814, that the famous Committee of the Eight Powers—Austria, England, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden—met at Vienna under the presidency of Prince Metternich to draw up a treaty which was to be henceforth the written law of Europe. The necessity for such was pressing. The moment seemed propitious. In the lawless grasp of Napoleon Bonaparte Europe had become a conglomeration of states without fixed boundaries or acknowledged rights to political existence. The old landmarks had been swept away, the balance of power destroyed, a strong state had become weak, weak states had become strong. The armies of Russia won in occupation of Poland. Austrian troops held all of Italy except Naples, English and Swedish troops held Holland and Belgium. English and Portuguese troops held a large portion of Spain, the Prussian troops held Saxony, the troops of Wurtemberg and Baden held the Rhine provinces. At length the hand which had wrought all this confusion was believed to have been effectually paralyzed. The sooner the normal state of things could be restored the better. Such was the train of ideas which led up to the Congress of Vienna.

PARTITION OF POLAND.

It was Poland that formed the first stumbling block in the way of concord among the Powers. That unfortunate country had been torn into three fragments in 1772 and divided between Austria, Germany and Russia, the latter having the lion's share. Russia was now in martial possession of the entire country. It was the chivalric dream of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. to repair the partition and to replace the Poles in their condition as a free and constitutional kingdom under Russian suzerainty. But all the other Powers objected to the proposal. Their combined weight won. Alexander broke into a passionate protest. "I have 200,000 men in the Duchy of Warsaw," he cried, "drive me out of it who can. You are always talking to me of principles. Your law of nations is nothing to me. For me there is one thing above all, and that is my word." But this was only a transient outburst. Prince Metternich slyly retorted that Austria, which was in possession of a large share of Polish territory would be as ready as Russia to effect a restoration which could cost so little to the Power that achieved it. Alexander was deeply offended at this remark, and declared that Prince Metternich was the only Austrian who would have dared to address him in such a tone. Finally a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw should be divided between Austria and Prussia, the remaining portion (save Cracow, which was to be a free city) receiving a constitution, and being united to the Russian crown as the kingdom of Poland. Thus the sanction of a great European treaty was given to a great European wrong.

SAXONY AND HOLLAND.

Saxony proved another bone of contention. In the great rising of Germany against Napoleon the King of Saxony had sided against the latter and was consequently a prisoner

irregular intervals, generally allowing one or two days between the sessions for interviews between the different plenipotentiaries. As the sessions were held behind closed doors, no official account of the work done was published until after its end.

Prince Bismarck in his reminiscences, has given us some peeps into the inside history of the famous conference. Explaining why Russia ever before the Congress had agreed with Austria to allow the latter's occupation of Bosnia, Bismarck suggests that "they had reckoned in St. Petersburg on Bulgaria, when it was separated from Turkey, remaining permanently in dependence on Russia." When they found this calculation proved false they sought to exonerate themselves with the Russian people by laying the blame on the German policy—on the disloyalty of the German friend.

"It was a dishonest fiction. We never let them expect anything but a benevolent neutrality, and the honesty of our intentions is manifested by the fact that we did not let our selves be disturbed by the demand of Russia that the Reichstadt agreement (with Austria) should be kept secret from us, but readily conceded to the desire communicated to me at Friedrichsruh by Count Shuvaloff to summon a congress at Berlin. The desire of the Russian government to arrive at peace with Turkey by means of a congress proved that they did not feel themselves strong enough on the military side to let the matter come to a war with England and Austria, after they had once let slip the opportunity of occupying Constantinople."

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY.

Bismarck insists that the demand which at first he had only indicated but afterward unequivocally expressed that Russia should inform Germany confidentially but plainly of her wishes, so that they might have been discussed, was evaded.

"I had the impression that Prince Gortschakoff expected from me, as a lady from her admirer, that I should guess at and represent the Russian wishes without Russia having herself to utter them, and thereby to undertake any responsibility. Even in cases where we could assume that we were completely certain of Russian interests and intentions, and where we believed ourselves able to give a voluntary proof of our friendship toward the Russian policy without injuring our own interests, instead of the expected acknowledgment we received a grumbling disapproval because, as it was alleged, in aim and in degree we had not met the expectations of our Russian friends."

Lord Beaconsfield made his greatest diplomatic hit at the Berlin Conference. He always addressed the congress in English, and the combination of dignity and power which marked his best style in speaking seems to have made a profound impression on the group of Continental statesmen. It was largely due to his influence that the congress simply tore up the preliminary treaty of San Stefano extorted by Russia from Turkey, which would virtually have annihilated Turkey in Europe. Rather than consent to this Beaconsfield

a few moments vigorously. Take the cold bath in the morning, as it is an invigorator for the entire day.

For Burns—Nothing is better for burns than the white of an egg. It excludes all air, thus easing the pain, and prevents inflammation.

A few drops of laudanum, heated slightly, with the same quantity of sweet oil, is also an almost sure cure for carache. It should be dropped into the ear, carefully, and plugged in with cotton.

Campior is very useful to freshen the air of a sick room. Put a piece on an old saucer, and on it lay the point of a red-hot poker, when its fumes will quickly fill the room.

Physicians are advocating the use of pure olive oil for weak lungs. It bids fair to take the place of cod-liver oil, and is thought by many pleasanter to take. Olives, as a food, are considered very strengthening for those with lung troubles.

Don't think of the complexion only and fear tan and freckles; they can be removed. The sun is one of the most efficient of all surgical methods in treatment of morbid growths, as warts, moles, and all parasitical skin disease. Don't be afraid of sunshine. Curative powers are in the chemical rays of the sun, and they rejuvenate.

WILL RACE LOSE POWER

STRIKING SPEECH IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Bishop of Ripon Says Low Birth Rate Is Not Confined to Britain.

"It is an ominous fact that the decreased birthrate chiefly concerns the wealthy, cultured, or, at any rate, intelligent classes. On the other hand the increase, such as it is, is among the illiterate and ignorant classes."

These were the words of the Bishop of Ripon, who, in a striking speech in the House of Lords, called attention to the report of the Commission on Physical Deterioration, and suggested further enquiry on the subject of infant mortality.

NOT CONFINED TO BRITAIN.

"The slow checking of the strength and vigor of the race," declared the Bishop, "is not confined to these islands. It is quite as marked in the colonies, and Parliament is bound to ask whether there is not some sinister meaning behind it."

"If the decline continues, will the English-speaking people in fifty or sixty years' time be able to populate direct, govern, or even hold those great inheritances which have been handed down to us from the past?"

With regard to infant mortality which amounted to the frightful total of 140,000 lives a year, the Bishop declared that the employment of women in mills tended to increase the death rate. It was undoubted that the rate was greater where artificial feeding had to be resorted to.

"If," he argued, "we belong to a race which was slowly slackening its speed and diminishing its output, how much more does it behoove us to take care of the precious little lives that are entrusted to us, that we should give to them the best opportunities of not only surviving but of living vigorous, healthy, robust and active lives?"

200 YEARS IN ONE HOUSE.

A cottage tenanted without a break for nearly 200 years by a local family named Rushton, a representative of which (Mr. Thomas Rushton) is a colliery manager for the Earl of Ellesmere was demolished the other day at Walkden, near Manchester, the site being required for a new Primitive Methodist Chapel. In the early part of last century the cottage, curiously enough, served as a preaching place for local Wesleyan Methodists and handloom weaving was also carried on in it; it also served as an almshouse in the eighteenth

century. The cottage, which was built for the Chaldeans shall live—These words of the prophet considered from a narrow political standpoint could not seem otherwise than reasonable. Viewed from the religious standpoint they reveal a profound insight into the actual state of affairs and the causes which had produced that state. The prophet saw in the impending doom a just punishment for the apostasy of the nation.

His life shall be unto him for a prey—A booty taken by stealth. These proclamations of the prophet doubtless greatly increased the number of the desertions to the enemy, and for thus "weakening the hands of the men of war" the princes rightly held Jeremiah responsible.

3. He shall take it—The prophet holds out no ray of hope to the people. It is too late even for repentance. As a matter of fact, the people did for the moment repent, but when the siege of the city was temporarily raised—Nebuchadnezzar having gone to meet the king of Egypt—their repentance proved shallow and unavailing.

1. The princes—Those mentioned in verse 1.

The men of war that remain—Apparently a large number had deserted to the Chaldeans, a fact implied by the words of Zedekiah, verse 19: "I am afraid of the Jews that are fallen away to the Chaldeans, lest they deliver me into their hands and they mock me." The first part of the charge made against Jeremiah by the princes was well founded, but the second part, "for this man seeketh not the welfare of this people but the hurt," which was an inference based on the first, was false.

2. The king is not he that can do anything against you—A pitiable acknowledgment of his own moral weakness.

4. The dungeon of Malchijah—Meaning, probably, that Malchijah was the person in charge of the dungeon. The word "dungeon" might be rendered "cistern." The wretchedness of this place of confinement appears from the method employed in rescuing the prophet. The fact that he was confined to such a place indicates that the purpose of the princes was clearly to bring about his death.

7. Ebed-melech the Ethiopian—A negro eunuch attached to the court after the custom of the Orient. These men sometimes occupied positions of rank and were trusted advisers of kings.

9. Like to die—The prophet was probably physically exhausted already, and, confinement in so dismal a dungeon in a time of famine would hasten his death.

No more bread in the city—Not literally true, but meaning that the supply was very limited. If the statement had been actually true it would have been of no avail to have rescued the prophet from the dungeon. The scanty supply on hand made the chance of any reaching Jeremiah in the place of his confinement very small.

10. Thirty men—A single-handed attempt to free the prophet would doubtless have met with interference from the princes. The assistance rendered the prophet by the king is the only independent action of his on record.

11-13. These verses give the details of the rescue and are self-explanatory. We note different types of men to which the lesson introduces us: Jeremiah, the fearless exponent of truth, hated, misjudged, persecuted but still faithful and ultimately vindicated; the haughty domineering plutocrats, Shephatiah, Gedaliah, Jucal, Pashur; the weakling ruler, Zedekiah, and the true-hearted servant, Ebed-melech.

Verse 14 records a secret meeting between the king and the prophet at which the former asks Jeremiah's advice. It will be of interest for each student to read the rest of the story, chapters xxxviii., 14 to xl.

European wrong.

SAXONY AND HOLLAND.

Saxony proved another bone of contention. In the great rising of Germany against Napoleon the King of Saxony had sided against the latter and was consequently a prisoner at Berlin. His territory, having meanwhile been occupied by the Prussians, was claimed as a conquest by the latter. England, in the person of Lord Castlereagh; France, in that of Talleyrand; Austria, through Metternich, protested. Again a compromise was reached, Prussia obtained a small part of Saxony. The remainder was restored to its former sovereignty.

As regards Saxony, where the race question played only a small part, the work of the Congress was on the whole successful. But when the Netherlands came under consideration the principle which the plenipotentiaries had adopted of willfully ignoring the dispositions of the people led them into a grave error, which fortunately righted itself of itself.

Holland and Belgium, with their strongly marked national differences in manners, customs and religions, could not long remain in a forced union under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, and, in fact, it came to an end in 1830, when, with the consent of the Powers, Holland and Belgium became separate kingdoms.

The Italian question might have become the subject of prolonged discussion but for a hostile movement made by Murat, then King of the two Sicilies. This simplified matters. Naples, with Sicily, was delivered over to the house of Bourbon, Austria retained all her possessions in Italy but Piedmont and Genoa, which, with Sardinia, were given over to the house of Savoy, while Tuscany and other northern provinces were distributed among petty princes, dependent, some upon Austria, some upon the house of Austria. It took 1859-1860 and the combined efforts of Napoleon III., Charles Albert and Garibaldi to begin the righting of this third wrong.

With Switzerland the conference was more successful. An agreement between the Swiss deputies and the plenipotentiaries at Vienna established a confederation of twenty-two cantons, and their relative strength and influence were so constituted as to secure the preponderance to the party which adhered to the old customs and form of government.

The negotiations on the subject of Germany were equally amicable. All the German States were united into a confederation, whose capital, Frankfurt, was made a free city. In this arrangement England, by her connection with Hanover, and Russia, by her influence with the petty German princes, took a prominent part.

BERLIN TREATY OF 1878.

The Treaty of Berlin was concluded in 1878, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey for the settlement of affairs in the East after the war between Russia and Turkey. Its chief provisions were that Bulgaria should be an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, to be ruled by a Christian government; and that Eastern Roumania should remain under the direct military and political authority of the Tsar. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The independence of Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro were recognized, and portions of Armenia were ceded to Russia.

The Congress that preceded the treaty was held in the Hotel Radzivil, which had been recently purchased by the German government and assigned to Prince Bismarck as his official residence. Prince Bismarck was unanimously chosen president. In the proceedings that followed he, representing Germany; Lord Beaconsfield, representing England, and Prince Gortchakoff, representing Russia, were the star per-

sonages of the group of continental statesmen. It was largely due to his influence that the congress simplified the preliminary treaty of San Stefano extorted by Russia from Turkey, which would virtually have annihilated Turkey in Europe. Rather than consent to this Beaconsfield would have fought Russia in alliance with Turkey, and Frederick Greerwood, the journalist, assures us for "personal knowledge" that he has gone much further in maturing a scheme of attack and defence than is commonly known. He believed that not to throw back the Russian advance then was to lose England's last chance of postponing to a future the predominance of a great rival Power in the East. It was largely due to Beaconsfield that Russia was compelled to content herself with a moderate acquisition of territory in Asia, with the extension of her frontiers to the mouth of the Danube and with the formation of two Bulgarian vassal states.

On his return to England Lord Beaconsfield was greeted with an ovation. Immediately on landing a Dover he sent up one of his most famous rockets of speech. "We have brought back with us peace with honor," he exclaimed, and the phrase became immediately a household word. Disraeli continued his triumphal progress to London, where he was greeted at Charing Cross station by the Mayor in his robes of office and cheered along his way from the station to Downing street by crowd of enthusiastic workmen.

ARGUING WITH THE TURK.

A Traveller's Experiences in Macedonia.

After the last Macedonian uprising under Saraffov had been put down, relief expeditions were sent by England into the Balkans, carrying provisions for the inhabitants of the burned villages and medical supplies and clothing for those in dire need. In "The Burden of the Balkans," Miss Burham, one of the relief agents, describes her experience with the warring factions.

"This 'unhappy land,' explained one Moslem official, 'is given over to the devil. You see his work everywhere. The Moslems are broken by the commandments of the Prophet, and the wrath of God is upon them. They are drunken, they kill one another as well as Christians. When a Christian is killed I speak to them like this:

"Why do you strike this man? He did nothing to you."

"I struck him because he is an unbeliever."

"Why do you strike an unbeliever?"

"Because I wish to kill them all."

"Do you wish the land to be all Moslem?"

"Of course I do."

"But do you not understand that what you do is contrary to the will of God? Do you think you are more powerful than He? If every Christian were killed the land would be almost without people. Who are you, who think you can arrange the world?"

"Then I give him a handful of clay, and say, 'Take that and make it into a Moslem. Make it into a Moslem. I say, at once!'"

"He is astonished and says he cannot do it."

"The Lord created all the peoples of the world thus with clay by a miracle," I say to him, "and you cannot even make of it one Moslem; yet you would destroy the Lord's work."

"Then he is ashamed. It is thus one must speak to such men. The clay and the words—that they understand."

Individual argument of that sort may seem to be a slow way of bringing peace into the world, but if the words and the clay are used, it

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shown any disposition to resign because he did not get his own way in full. Lord Kitchener had one advantage in the dispute between these two masterful men, namely, that hard as Lord Curzon's place is to fill, his own is still more difficult.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, the hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS.

The Wheat harvest has been completed at the Ontario Agricultural College. The weather conditions of the past year have been favorable throughout Ontario for the successful growth of most of the Autumn sown crops. The brief report here presented gives some of the principal results of experiments conducted at the Agricultural College and throughout the Province of Ontario.

Sixty-one varieties of Winter Wheat were grown in the Experimental Department during the past year. The five highest leading kinds were of the Dawson's Golden Chaff class, having better heads, red chaff and white grain. The yields in bushels of grain per acre of these varieties were as follows: Abundance, 62.7; No. 6 White 61.; Superlative, 60.1.; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.5 and American Wonder, 58.7. In weight of grain per measured bushel, all the five varieties went over the standard of 60 lbs., the Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the Abundance reaching 61-1/2 lbs. These varieties are all softer in the grain, but yield more bushels per acre than such sorts as Tasmania Red, No. 5 Red, Turkey Red, Crimean Red and Buda Pesh. Those varieties of Red Wheat which gave the highest yields of grain in the past year were as follows: Imperial Amber, 58.2 bus.; Auburn, 57.5 bus.; Genesee Reliable, 57.1 bus.; Early Ontario, 56.8 bus. and Prosperity 55.5 bus. per acre. The average yield of grain per acre in 1905 was 56.7 bushels for the eighteen varieties of White Wheat and 51.7 bushels for the forty-three varieties of Red Wheat. Generally speaking, the White Wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

Within the past few years, efforts have been made to improve both the quality and the yield of grain of the best varieties of Winter Wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross fertilization. There were forty-one new strains of Winter Wheat grown at the College this year as a direct result of the work done in plant selection. Some of these are very promising. Of twelve new strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, eleven yielded better than the ordinary variety reported in the previous paragraph, and two yielded at the rate of fully 68 bushels of grain per acre.

Some of the most interesting crops of Winter Wheat grown at the College in 1905 were those obtained from crosses made between different varieties in previous years. Several thousand hybrid plants were grown

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wheat 7.2 bushels at a cost of about eighty cents per bushel. As a result of hundreds of inquiries we learn that in Ontario, about 33 per cent of the Winter Wheat is sown on pea ground, 25 on clover sod, 11 on barley ground, 10 on timothy sod, 9 on summer fallow and 12 on land following potatoes, beans, oats, corn and roots.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September.

The average results for six years show a yield of grain per acre of 60.4 bushels for the Mammoth variety and 75 bushels for the Common variety of Winter Rye. The returns from Winter Barley in Ontario are uncertain as sometimes the yields are very high and sometimes they are very low. The two varieties grown in 1905 gave only 7.2 and 8.7 bushels per acre. Winter Oats are a repeated failure at the College. The Hairy or Winter Vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the tests for five years.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

and 7.6 tons of green fodder per acre respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye as fodder crops; 2, three varieties of Winter Wheat; 5, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, Autumn and Spring applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt on Winter Wheat; and 5, two varieties of Winter Rye. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., Aug. 17th., 1905.

Not Interested.

Father—Robert, is it not about time that little boys were in bed? Robert (aged six, carelessly glancing at his watch)—Really, father, I must be excused from venturing an opinion. It is a subject in which I have little interest. I have no little boys, you know.

Diplomat and Philosopher.

A story is told in Paris of a diplomatist who represented a South American republic a few years ago. There had been so many revolutions at home that the financiers there had no time to send him his salary, but he took this

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Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

The retirement of Lord Curzon from the Governor-Generalship of India is regrettable in itself and is made more so by the events which have brought it about. By his resignation India loses one of her more eminent Viceroy, a statesman of high conception and of great capacity for realizing his ideals. He was, almost from the necessity of the case, more popular with the natives of the country than he was with the British contingent, for he was temperamentally aloof in his manner, and he took his official position and duties very seriously. At a critical time he succeeded in gaining the confidence and securing the friendship of the new Amir of Afghanistan a service of the utmost importance to the Empire in view of Russia's efforts to gain a foothold in that country.

Whatever Lord Curzon's ostensible reason for his retirement may be, the real one is his dispute with Lord Kitchener over the control of the military forces of India. The Commander-in-Chief found himself hampered by the Council, on the military membership of which Lord Curzon was inclined to place a great amount of reliance. Lord Kitchener appealed to the Imperial Government which answered with a compromise. Lord Roberts, in a recent speech in the House of Lords, took the ground that it would be dangerous to put too much power into the hands of even so eminent a commander as Lord Kitchener, who was a stranger to India, and expressed the hope that he would accept the decision of the Government. Apparently he has been more ready to do so than Lord Curzon was, for he has not yet

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crosses made between different varieties in previous years. Several thousand hybrid plants were grown separately and are now being carefully examined, and classified and the seeds selected for Autumn sowing. These hybrids were secured by crossing such varieties as Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, etc. The object in this work is to secure new varieties which possess the good qualities and eliminate the poor qualities of the parent varieties. The results so far are very encouraging.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.9 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897 and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested owing to the wet weather. Carefully conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent of the slightly sprouted and 18 per cent of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

In each of six years experiments have been conducted in treating Winter Wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. Untreated seed produced an average of 3.6 per cent of smut in the crop of last year and 9.3 per cent of smut in the crop of this season. Seed wheat which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water produced an average yield of grain per acre of 50.4 bushels in 1904 and 50.8 bushels in 1905, and that which was untreated produced only 46.6 bushels and 43 bushels per acre for the corresponding two years, thus making an average saving of nearly 6 bushels per acre. The treatment here mentioned was easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and instrumental in furnishing the largest average yield of wheat per acre of all the treatments used.

In an experiment conducted at the College on four different occasions, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of green peas was plowed under produced an average yield of wheat per acre which was 22.1 per cent (6.5 bushels) greater than that produced on land on which a crop of green buckwheat was plowed under and 15.2 per cent (12 bushels) greater than that which was worked as a bare fallow, having been plowed three times during the summer. The results of an experiment conducted in the year 1900 show that for that time one year at least the winter wheat which was sown on red clover sod yielded 20.7 per cent greater than that which was sown on timothy sod. Two years' results with commercial fertilizers show that 100 lbs per acre of Nitrate of Soda increased the yield of winter

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tests for five years.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

In the co-operative experiments conducted throughout Ontario in 1905 under the direction of the Experimental Union, the varieties of Winter Wheat gave the following average yields in bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 23.2, Imperial Amber, 22.2, Michigan Amber, 21.7, Buda Pesth, 21.1, Turkey Red, 20.1 and Banatka, 19.4. Winter Rye gave an average yield of 24 bushels per acre. The Winter Rye was badly killed throughout the Province. Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye gave 8.1 and

had been so many revolutions at home that the financiers there had no time to send him his salary, but he took this misfortune philosophically, sold all the furniture of the legation except a bed, a table and some chairs and occupied one room with his principal attaché, who cooked the meals. Any one who called early on the minister would probably find him cleaning the boots. "What would you have?" he would say, waving a boot expressively. "My poor country is in another crisis and has forgotten us again, but when I go back I shall make a revolution and appoint myself president. Then we shall have our reward for all this self-denial."

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Shipmates

By LOUISE MERRIFIELD

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She was alone. That much he knew. From the time the steamer left Bremen until it struck out into the open Atlantic he hardly noticed her, but once at sea she spent every day on deck and always alone.

It was Colford's own loneliness which forced him, half unconsciously, into a silent comradeship of sympathy with her. Ten years abroad in the Austrian consular service had made him feel like a foreigner now that he was among his own countrymen again. Nearly every one else on board had friends or made them readily, but for some reason—their own disinclination, he thought—the two remained apart.

She was in mourning. The soft clinging black made her look even younger and more girlish than she was, and yet it gave her a certain forlorn dignity.

Once he passed her on a windy gray morning up forward. It was early, and there was no one else on deck. As he came abreast of her the wind in a vagrant frolic blew her long chiffon veil across his eyes. It was a clingy, exasperating veil. By the time Colford was disentangled he was angry and embarrassed until he met her laughing eyes.

After that he raised his cap when they met, and she acknowledged the silent greeting shyly. One night a wild spring tempest broke in sudden fury over the gray sea. It was after midnight. Colford stumbled into the cabin drenched with spray and met her face to face. Her face was white, and she held a sobbing child in her arms, soothing him gently, while the mother had hysterics in a corner.

"There is no danger," Colford said. She looked up at him, smiling.

"I am not afraid. There is never danger when one does not fear."

By the time Sandy Hook was reached, the sixth day, Colford knew he was overboard. It was her shy dignity that attracted him, her air of absolute self reliance and reserve, when he knew she was forlorn and desolate. She told him her story the day after the storm. It was a simple bit of tragedy, a trag-

ghost of a smile, though her eyes were filled with tears.

"It is terrible, I know," she said.

He took her hands in his. "The land of the free is willing to allow a girl immigrant to enter provided some one marries her. Helene, it's Ellis Island or me. Can you choose, sweetheart?"

The steward came up the stairs, saw the two figures and vanished. Out on the river a tug whistled shrilly.

"When one is alone"—she began.

Colford raised the hand he held to his lips.

"When two are alone," he corrected, "they cannot possibly be alone. They have each other. The voyage has only begun, little shipmate."

He Saved His Life.

A group of congressmen who happened to be at the capital during a recess of the national legislature helped to while away the time by exchanging stories, and one of the statesmen from Pennsylvania told this one regarding a constituent. This man, who lived in one of the small towns in the Keystone State, was appointed naval officer at the chief port in the state. He immediately packed up his belongings and established himself in the metropolis of the commonwealth. At the end of four years the administration changed, and he relinquished his office. When he returned to the village of his birth his first visit was to his aged mother. She greeted him affectionately and said:

"My boy, you have had four years in a lucrative federal office. Tell me, now that it is over, what have you saved?"

He was nonplused for the moment. Not a penny of his salary remained. In an outburst of frankness he turned to her and, leaning over her, said with hearty fervor:

"Mother, I saved my life."—Harper's Weekly.

Some Nautical Terms.

The word "yacht," like many other nautical words in the English language, is of Dutch origin. This is natural, since the English learned the art of seamanship from those old masters of the sea, the Dutch. Other Dutch words are "skipper," "smack," "sloop," "reef," "boom," "taffrail." From the Netherlands come also the words "smuggling" and "hoy," as in "ship ahoy." When one reads how Lord Nelson was taken down to the "orlop" deck to die at the battle of Trafalgar, one has yet another term taken from the Dutch.

"Schooner" is a word of American manufacture. At Gloucester, Mass., about 1713, Captain Andrew Robinson built the first vessel called by that name. As it slid off the stocks into the water a bystander shouted, "Oh, how she scoons!" (skims). Robinson instantly said, "A schooner let her be." The name has been universally adopted, but, singularly enough, is spelled in the Dutch manner, though it is provincial English.

Why Women Are Pretty.

According to an English specialist who has made a careful study of the subject, the reason why women are better looking than men is because they are more indolent and are not called upon to use their brains as much as men are. Hard intellectual work and assiduous attention to business, he says, are harmful so far as physical beauty is concerned. As proof that his theory is correct he points to the Zaros, whose home is in British India. Among them women hold the place which in other countries is occupied by men. The Zaro woman manages the affairs of state, goes into business on her own account and does not wait

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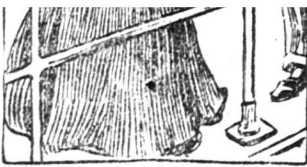
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THE GIRL IN BLACK STOOD LOOKING BACK TOWARD THE OPEN SEA.

edy of circumstances. She was an Austrian and an orphan. Her father had been a Viennese surgeon.

"And after he died, a year ago," she had told Colford, leaning over the bulwark, her gray eyes dreamily watching the long, swelling waves sweep back from the steamer's sides, "we lived at Brazza, on the coast—mother and I. It was her old home, and there was nothing else to do."

"And then"—said Colford as she paused.

"Then, a month ago, she left me also. She told me to come to America. I have an uncle, my father's brother, who will meet me in New York. He is the only relative I have in the world."

"Are you sure he will meet you?"

"I cabled him I was coming. He is a physician also," she said gravely. "He loved my father dearly. I know he will meet me."

"And if he does not?"

She glanced up with troubled eyes.

"But he will. There is no one else in all the world who would help me."

"One other."

Colford spoke quietly, but a trifle unsteadily, as he looked down into her serious, childlike eyes.

"You must not say there is no one else. I, too, am alone in the world. Does not our mutual loneliness give us a claim on each other? Surely you will let me help you?"

A faint color rose slowly to her cheeks. She looked back at the sea.

"I think I should, perhaps."

When the steamer swung from the Hudson into its slip on West street, Colford sought her for the last time. The rest of the passengers crowded the bow of the boat, half crazy with joy, as they recognized friends and relatives on the pier, but the girl in black stood aft, looking back at the sunlit river, back toward the open sea and Austria.

"Are you sorry it is over?"

"Europe?" She spoke wistfully.

"No; the voyage." He went on as she did not answer. "Has it been

nothing at all to you? Do you care, Helene?"

The purser came hurriedly from the cabin, a telegram in his hand.

"Helene Varga?"

She opened it slowly. The message was brief. Colford caught the paper as it fluttered from her hand. It was from a city hospital and merely stated that Josef Varga, physician, had died six months previously.

"There is no one else," she said helplessly.

Colford led her to the cabin.

"There is one other you forget," he told her. "Let me be the one, Helene."

She waited where he left her, tearless, helpless, yet with the quaint dignity that seemed to infold her like a magic cloak of separation from the world. It was half an hour before Colford returned. There was a new look on his face as he bent over her, a look of protection and determination.

"Dear heart, this glorious land of the free refuses to let a little foreign maiden all forlorn on its shores. You are a waif, sweetheart, a friendless, penniless waif, according to the officials downstairs, and as such they propose in a friendly, courteous way to ship you over to Ellis island as an unwelcome immigrant and deport you to Austria on the first steamer sailing."

She smiled for the first time, a faint

by men. The Zaro woman manages the affairs of state, goes into business on her own account and does not wait for a proposal of marriage, but proposes herself, whereas the Zaro man has nothing to do but cook the meals and look after his children. The natural result, says the scientist, is that the men of this singular tribe are very pretty and the women are unusually plain.

Black Bottles For Wine.

Black bottles for wine were introduced about a hundred and fifty years ago. Lord Delaval, an English peer, brought over a number of Hanoverian bladders and started works at Sutton Sluice, in Northumberland. His main idea was to utilize a seam of inferior coal on his estate. At first the black color was due to the material used in making the glass, but afterward the public became so habituated to the association of wine and black bottles that, even when the constituents used were changed and improved, coloring matter was introduced to keep up the familiar appearance.

Why the Mystery Tale Succeeds.

The mystery element enters to a greater or less degree into fiction of every kind. Indeed, it is the base of all literary interest. Primarily we read a story "to see how it comes out," and, other things being equal, the story in which the element of suspense by deft construction and subtle shaping is most successfully maintained will be the most universally satisfying and popular. The mystery tale of today is a story in which the element of suspense is deliberately enlarged and emphasized until it dominates every other consideration in the story. Characterization, atmosphere, emotional values—all become subordinated to the great business of plot development. The marshaling of incident, the succession of climaxes in crescendo order, the cumulative sweep of the narrative while the secret of the outcome is carefully withheld, is the affair here. Like a periodic sentence of titanic size, the tale is unrolled until with the concluding paragraphs the meaning of all that has gone before is made clear.—Lee F. Hartman in Harper's Weekly.

AUGUST 29, 1905

SEPT. 2, 1905

SEPT. 4, 1905

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From all points Toronto and east, to and including Sharbot Lake, and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction, on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS TICKETS TO WINNIPEG only will be sold, with a CERTIFICATE extending the trip before September 15th, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia.

If purchasers engage as FARM LABORERS at Winnipeg (provided that such FARM LABORERS work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect), they will be returned to Original Starting Point at rates shown above on or before Nov. 30th, 1905.

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO WOMEN as well as Men, but will not be issued at half Rate to Children. TICKETS NOT GOOD ON IMPERIAL LIMITED EXPRESS TRAINS.

For further particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., TORONTO, ONT.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

is fitted for the production of

Every Class of Fine Job Work.

Let us give you a quotation on your next job. We guarantee first-class workmanship.

We are sure we can please you.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS JOB DEPARTMENT.

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

ALL AGREE THAT

SOUVENIR RANGES

Are superior to any other make. The thousands of satisfied users in Canada go to prove this.

Housewives prefer **SOUVENIR RANGES** for their excellent cooking qualities, simple construction and handsome appearance. Husbands buy the 'SOUVENIR' because they know it is a coal-saver and that

the best of materials and workmanship are employed in its making
YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN BUY A 'SOUVENIR'

The GURNEY, TILDEN COMPANY

Manufacturers

Limited

HAMILTON

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

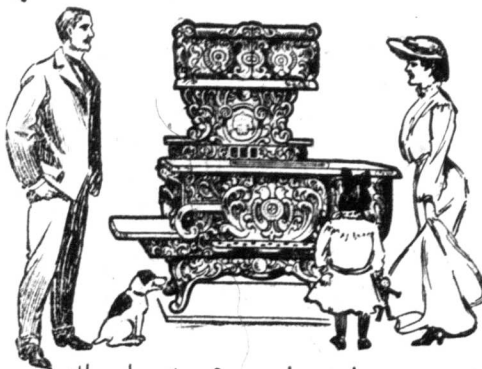
VANCOUVER

MONTREAL

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. Call and see the Souvenir Ranges

BOYLE & SON

AGENTS



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Departmental Exams.

SENIOR TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, PART I.

Stuart Connolly, Lillian Logie,
Lillian Preston, Pearl Ungar,
Celia Vandervoort.

SENIOR TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, PART II.

Maud Anderson, Stuart Connolly,
Hubert Ryan, Earl Topliff.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Henry Baker, Edith Gibson,
James Gibson, Ray Gleeson,
Grace Grange, Douglas Jemmett,
Winifred Shaw, Joseph Wearing.

JUNIOR TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, PART I.

Laura Anderson, Ernest Brisco,
George Brooks, Evelyn Clark,
Edith Gibson, James Gibson,
(honors), Ray Gleeson,
Pearl Grieve, Stella Hudgins,
Douglas Jemmett, Eleanor Parks,
Mabel Schoales, Roy Scott,
Winifred Shaw, Otto Sillis,
Joseph Wearing, Herbie Winters.

Promotion Exams.

LOWER SCHOOL (Division B)

Marguerite Abell, Stanley Asselstine,
Beatrice Baughan, Ross Dafeo,
Katie Blume, Charlie Ford,
Ethel Collins, Claude Knight,
Winnie Craig, Arthur Laughlin,
Hazel Denyes, Willie McLeod,
Susan Donovan, George Savage,
Minto French, Harold Smith,
Edna Frizzell, Willie Tobey,
Gracie Graham, Haldane Vanalstine,
Katie Gates,
Annie Killoran,
Lillian Madden,
Olivia McMillan,
Laura Rockwell,
Helen Trimble,
Helen Williams.

Promoted Conditionally:
Annie Crawford, Guy Chapman,
Florence Down, Glaudin Clark,
Marie Johnson, Walter Coxall,
Flossie Young, Willie Denison,
Helen VanLoven, Clarence Windover.

LOWER SCHOOL (Division C)

Grace Asselstine, Bruce Jemmett,
Keitha Chatterton, Bruce Wagar,
Josie Loucks,
Edith Milling,
Kathleen Wagar,
Myrtle Bell,
Clara Bowen,
Laura Down,
Irene Duke,
Edna File,
Sara Fitzpatrick,
Livonia Grange,
Lizzie Grass,
Kathleen Hooper,
Maggie McDonald,
Allie Papp,
Muriel Paul,
Alice Preston,
Pearl Spencer.

Promoted Conditionally:
Flossie Allison, Alfred Holmes,
Kathleen Dawson, Willie Templeton.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (Division A)

Amy Allison, Percy Shorey,
Mabel Denison,
Faye Johnston,
Florence Rendell,
May Asselstine,
Elma Bushnell,
Clara Jones,
Tessie McNeill,
Ethel McCutcheon,
(honors),
Robert Gordon.

Provisional.
Edna Amey, Mat. Hinch,
Vrooman Bradshaw, Gertrude Conway,
Flossie Clancy, Katie Finn,
Cecil Clancy, Mata Vanest,
Frank Clancy, David a second year.

TO FORM III. A.
Purcell Amey, Alma Vanalstine,
Herbert Cameron, Kenneth Richards,
Edith Husband, Bert Reid,
James Pomeroy, David a second year.

Provisional.
Lena Clancy, Vernon Paul,
Lizzie Ingoldsby, Florence Warner,
Pearl Patterson, Belva Warner.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS.

Junior Teachers.
Edith Babcock, Fred Mears,
Harry Beeman, Elsie Moore,
Ray Farley, Myrtle McGill,
Mary B. Finn, Mattie Welbanks.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION.

Percy Patterson, full matriculation.
Harry Beeman, full matriculation.
W. D. M. Shorey, two subjects to complete matriculation.
McG. Aylesworth, four subjects.
LeRoy Weller, four subjects.
Mat. Hinch, three subjects.
Joe Robinson, nine subjects.
Bert Reid, six subjects.
Minnie C. Nesbit, seven subjects.

The Ways of Premiers.

Queen Victoria once wrote to Lord Palmerston, then premier of England, expressing the wish that she could speak from his place in the house of commons. Palmerston replied: "Viscount Palmerston presents his humble duties to your majesty and has had the honor to receive your majesty's communication of yesterday stating what your majesty would have said if your majesty had been in the house of commons. Viscount Palmerston may, perhaps, be permitted to take the liberty of saying that it is fortunate for those from whose opinion her majesty differs that your majesty is not in the house of commons, for they would have to encounter a formidable antagonist in argument, although, on the other hand, those whose opinions your majesty approves would have had the support of a powerful ally in debate."

Disraeli when premier had a more direct way in dealing with women. One of them once attempted to get a certain piece of information from him. He listened to what she had to say and then answered, "Oh, you darling!"

His Serious Offense.

In one of the missionary schools of China the ages of the male students range from nine to thirty-five. Often father and son attend school together and sometimes run a spirited race for the first place in a class. Sometimes family rivalry is productive of dire results. The second master had been a short time at the school when one day he noticed that a boy was absent, and he made inquiries as to the reason.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

DOVO

ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health

The use of Royal Baking Powder is essential to the healthfulness of the family food.

Yeast ferments the food.
Alum baking powders are injurious.

Royal Baking Powder saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AS SEEN BY AMERICANS.

Canada Has the Largest Irrigation Work On the Continent.

A letter in The Syracuse, N. Y., Telegram says: Just outside of Calgary is the largest irrigation work on the American continent. By a great ditch, 18 miles in length and 69 feet in width on the bottom, with 10 feet in water depth, and having a capacity of 2,000 cubic feet of water a second, the Bow River, which rises in the Rockies, is made to furnish a constant series of gently sloping flowing head. The first cost of the work is \$1,000,000, and a second project, which is now being planned, will reclaim a large additional acreage at a cost of \$600,000.

The Calgary irrigation project is 75 per cent completed, and by next fall the first lands will be opened to settlement. The average price will be about \$12 an acre.

Responsible for the Calgary project is its present engineer, William Pierce, who got his idea while on a visit to the United States, and first urged the utilization of the Bow River in 1883. He finally persuaded a Canadian railroad to back the undertaking.

Irrigation in this latitude is for far more crops than in the anomalous region of "dryland," which, where cattle range all winter without shelter. The climate is comparatively mild, and the general character of the country suggests Texas.

Nearly all the cattle grown in the Calgary district are shipped out alive. About 30,000 go every year to Liverpool, where they are slaughtered; 25,000 go to local consumption, and another 25,000 go west to Vancouver, B. C. There is but one small packing house at Calgary.

There is a strong flavor of English to this little city of 12,000 inhabitants lying far out here at the base of the snow-capped Canadian Rockies. Every afternoon a goodly number of smart-looking men and women may be observed in the carriages, California carts and on horseback, making their way to the outskirts of the town, where a polo game is to be witnessed. The Irishman too would betray their British origin if it is sleeping habit of speech left any doubt on the subject. Too much wear with corduroy riding trousers, with shirts open at the throat and arms bare to the elbow, and their remarks show that they are gentlemen of means.

The women bring their luncheons in their cars and when hungry they picnic

There is another sort of Englishman. He is the "remittance man" who is here for the good of his country. He is regarded by his fellow-citizens and neighbors as a pest. He usually receives his remittance once a quarter, and he makes it his first business to spend it. He makes a pretence of stock raising, but his ranch is generally rented. He is often quarrelsome, lazy and a confirmed drunkard, but after his name there is almost always a title connecting him with one of Great Britain's oldest and proudest families.

Nearly a third of the population of Calgary, it is claimed, is from the United States, and a very large proportion is from Illinois and Iowa. A Minnesota land company is getting ready to introduce the new irrigated lands, particularly to the irrigation farmer of the United States.

It is not planned to limit the holdings, but a rent will be charged for water annually whether the land is worked or not, and it is expected that this annual charge of 60 cents an acre will have the effect of preventing the holding of the lands for speculative purposes. The average price of the land at the beginning will be \$15 an acre.

There is a marked absence of the "bad man" and the rough element, male and female, usually found in the Canadian on posts of civilization. There are no gambling joints, no red light districts and no saloons except the bar which is run in connection with an hotel. In Calgary no less than \$200,000 is invested in churches.

Facts About Bananas.

Under very favorable circumstances a banana plant may give a stem of fruit in nine months, but it generally takes from fifteen to eighteen months for the average plantations to be in full bearing. The life of a plantation varies according to the fertility of its soil and topographical situation. Some soils may need a rest in six or seven years, while others may last practically forever, as in cases where periodically enriched by alluvial deposits. Sandy loam, through which water or rain will freely percolate, is the best soil for bananas. The stalk needs a large amount of rainfall for its successful development, but water must not be allowed to remain on the surface or immediately under the surface of the soil surrounding it, lest the water be heated by the tropical sun and be

...the plant, in which case it will ...

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

It is the only hair restorer that will grow the hair, in which case it will ...

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

REGISTERED

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them."

M. E. PARKS,
Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Nanapan, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

No. 28 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Nanapan and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Nanapan to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3, No. 6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Bannockburn	0	6:00	1:40		Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	12:40	
Allan	3	6:05	1:45		Arr Nanapan	9	7:30	1:00	
Queensboro	8	6:25	2:05		Lve Nanapan	9	7:50	1:10	12:15 4:25
Strathcona	11	6:40	2:25		Arr Strathcona	15	8:05	1:20	12:30 4:40
Bridgeville	20	6:55	2:45		Newburgh	17	8:15	1:30	12:40 4:50
Twoed	20	7:00	2:50	2:55	Thomson's Mills	18	8:30	1:40	12:50 5:00
Twoed	21	7:10	3:05	3:08	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:55	1:05 5:15
Yarker	27	7:25	3:25	3:30	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	2:00	1:15 5:20
Larkins	33	7:40	3:45	3:50	Galbraith	25	9:20	2:20	1:30 5:35
Maribank	37	7:55	3:55	4:00	Moscow	37	9:35	2:40	1:35 5:45
Erinsville	40	8:10	4:10	4:15	Mudlake Bridge	38	9:45	2:50	1:45 5:55
Tamworth	44	8:25	4:25	4:30	Enterprise	39	9:55	3:00	1:55 6:05
Wilson	46	8:40	4:40	4:45	Wilson	39	10:05	3:10	2:05 6:15
Mudlake Bridge	48	8:55	4:55	5:00	Tamworth	38	10:15	3:20	2:15 6:25
Moscow	48	9:10	5:10	5:15	Erinsville	41	10:30	3:40	2:30 6:40
Galbraith	53	9:25	5:25	5:30	Maribank	45	10:45	3:55	2:45 6:55
Yarker	55	9:40	5:40	5:45	Larkins	45	11:00	4:15	3:00 7:10
Yarker	55	10:00	6:00	6:05	Stoco	55	11:15	4:30	3:15 7:25
Camden East	59	10:25	6:25	6:30	Arr Twoed	56	11:30	4:40	3:30 7:40
Thomson's Mills	60	10:40	6:40	6:45	Lve Twoed	56	11:45	4:50	3:45 7:55
Newburgh	61	10:55	6:55	7:00	Bridgeville	64	12:05	5:10	4:05 8:15
Strathcona	62	11:10	7:10	7:15	Queensboro	74	12:25	5:30	4:25 8:35
Nanapan	69	11:30	7:30	7:35	Allan	73	12:40	5:50	4:40 8:50
Nanapan	69	11:45	7:45	7:50	Arr Bannockburn	78	12:55	6:05	4:55 9:05
Deseronto	78	12:10	8:10	8:15					

Kingston and Sydenham to Nanapan and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Nanapan to Sydenham and Kingston.						
	Stations.	Miles.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.	No. 5. P. M.		Stations.	Miles.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.	No. 5. P. M.
Lve	Kingston.....	0	.....	3 25	.....	Lve	Deseronto.....	0	7 00	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction.....	9	.....	3 35	.....	Lve	Nanapan.....	9	7 30	.....	.....
	Glendale.....	10	.....	3 41	.....		Strathcona.....	15	8 05	19 30	4 40
	Murvale.....	14	.....	4 04	.....		Newburgh.....	17	8 15	19 40	4 50
	Harrowsmith.....	19	.....	4 20	.....		Thomson's Mills.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Sydenham.....	23	8 00	.....	.....		Camden East.....	19	8 30	12 60	5 00
Lve	Harrowsmith.....	19	8 10	4 20	.....	Arr	Yarker.....	23	8 45	1 05	6 13
	Frontenac.....	32	.....	4 50	.....	Lve	Yarker.....	23	8 55	.....	5 25
	Yarker.....	36	9 05	3 05	5 25	Arr	Frontenac.....	32	.....	.....	.....
	Camden East.....	30	9 15	3 18	5 38	Arr	Harrowsmith.....	30	9 10	.....	6 10
Lve	Yarker.....	36	.....	.....	.....		Sydenham.....	34	.....	.....	.....
	Camden East.....	31	.....	.....	.....	Lve	Harrowsmith.....	30	9 10	.....	.....
	Thomson's Mills.....	32	9 30	3 25	5 48		Murvale.....	35	9 22	.....	.....
	Newburgh.....	34	9 45	3 35	5 58		Glendale.....	39	9 32	.....	.....
	Strathcona.....	40	10 00	3 50	6 15		G. T. R. Junction.....	47	9 60	.....	.....
Arr	Nanapan.....	49	.....	.....	6 35	Arr	Kingston.....	49	10 00	.....	.....
Lve	Deseronto.....	49	.....	.....	.....			

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE				NANAPAN to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NANAPAN.			
STEAMERS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Nanapan	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Nanapan	Deseronto	Nanapan	Deseronto	Nanapan
2:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
3:35	3:55							1:45 p.m.	2:05 p.m.	2:05 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
6:35	6:55							3:45 p.m.	4:05 p.m.	4:05 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
1:35	1:55	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.					6:10	6:30	6:30	7:40
10:10 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.			7:40	8:00	8:00	9:10 p.m.
6:30	6:50							7:50	8:10	8:10	9:20 p.m.
6:40	7:00	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.					7:50	8:10	8:10	9:20 p.m.
6:35	6:55							7:50	8:10	8:10	9:20 p.m.
6:15	6:35							7:50	8:10	8:10	9:20 p.m.

Daily. All other trains run daily Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. A. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

Maggie O'Brien, Jessie Sills, Marjorie Simpson, Ora Smith, Laura Stovel, Mary Vrooman, Marion Wilson.

Percy Joyce, Joseph McNeill, Harry Preston, Ken. Shaver.

Promoted Conditionally: Addie Scott, Dorothy Tobey.

Herbie Baker, Fred Gibson.

MIDDLE SCHOOL (Division 19)

Helen Ballance, Gladys Cliffl, Maggie Close, Minnie Close, Marguerite Hall, Ha. Hamby, Helen Herrington, Myrtle Schermehorn, Jennie Schoales, Norma Shannon, Vera Shorey, Nellie Sills, Eliza Soby, Ida Woodcock.

Roland Daly, Thomas McKnight, George Shorey, Kenneth Shorey, Bert. Vanalstine.

Bessie Emley, Laura Fife, Mary Fitzmartin, Lulu Graham.

Promoted Conditionally: Earl Abell.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mac Shorey, Donald Daly.

Marion Stevens.

At Bath.

Successful candidates for Junior Teachers: Edith Forrester, Irene Huffman.

FOR DISTRICT.

J. P. McDonough, Annie C. McDonald.

Newburgh High School.

The old academy will open its sixty-third session on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, with prospects of a very large attendance. The attendance of last session was the largest in its history, and the quality of the work done, according to the Inspector's report, equal to that of any other school of its class in the Province. Classes will be opened in shorthand, commercial and drawing courses, matriculation, junior teachers, etc. The board and staff are endeavoring to make the coming session even more efficient.

PROMOTION TO FORM II.

Myrtle Bowyer, John Perry, Jennie Brandon, Peter Pomeroy, (honors), Willie Sager, Agnes Caton, George Shorey, Harry Dunn, Fred Shorey, Arthur Emberley, Maude Salisbury, Helen Finkle, Olive Salisbury, George Finlay, Willie Skinner, Clayton Kehoe, Day Spafford, Stella Kennedy, Harold Spafford, Eddie Miller, Orlando Sutton, Percy Nesbit, Olive Switzer, George Paul, Okel Youmans, Ruth Paul.

Provisional.

Joe Cavanaugh, Cicely Kennedy, Arthur Hanes, Norris Sutton, James Kehoe, Florence Switzer, Floetta Kellar, Aleta Scriver, Milton Lewis, Arthur Shorts, Florence McGill, Carmel Whalen.

TO FORM III. B.

McG. Aylesworth, Mary McMullen, Edna Bicknell, Gertrude Nesbit, Maud Bowyer, Ruth Patterson, Olive Galbraith, Frank Ryan, Elida Haight, Jean Riley, (honors), Lillovet Thomson, Carl Hawley, Tillie Wagar, Lizzie Hawley, Mary Warner, Jessie Leslie, Alvin Wartman, Ethel Mears, LeRoy Weller, Bernard McCaul.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PSYCHO

(PRONOUNCED) COUGH AND LUNG TROUBLE

"Psycho the old pound metho it would without But " of healing, that no other pr There never has been in a truly remarkable remedy, f cure of obstinate coughs a nothing else just like it, so good. Thousands of m enthusiastically give testimon

PSYCHINE B

"I cannot speak too highly for your. for weakness of throat, lungs or declini sister died of consumption, and I suppose but, thank God, through the use of PSY suffered for some two years from a distre I used PSYCHINE and OXOMULSIO are now strong and I enjoy splendid heal

GREATEST OF

AT ALL DRUGGISTS—ON THE Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited,

"Let the GOLD DUST



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the Gold Dust that glitters under the shadowy substitute; get the real Gold Dust Wa

with the Gold Dust Twins on the pe

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, removing oil cloth, cleaning bath room

Made by THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY

GOLD DUST

Life at Stake



Somewhere in the world life is at stake every minute of the day. Right at our own doors, perhaps, is going on a struggle as grim and fierce as any fight or fight on record. You hear the hollow tearing cough; see the ooze of blood which tells of the wounded lungs; mark the emaciated body and hectic cheek, and know a life is at stake.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has saved many a life in just such a crisis. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, stops the hemorrhage, strengthens "weak" lungs, and restores the emaciated body to its normal weight and strength.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"I desire to send you this brief, unsolicited testimonial," writes Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, Barium Springs, Iredell Co., N. C. "In 1893 one of my daughters was suffering on account of a severe cough, hectic fever, wasting of flesh and other symptoms of diseased lungs. I promptly gave her Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with gratifying success, and she now enjoys excellent health. This experience caused me to recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my neighbors, who, without exception, used them with favorable results."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay customs and mailing only, or if cloth-bound volume is desired send 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following dialogue in Chinese immediately ensued:

Officious Boy—Please, sir, Li Ho Wack isn't well.

Master—What is the matter with him?

Officious Boy—His father thrashed him last night, and he is too bad to come to school today.

Master—He must have committed a serious offense to merit a thrashing. What did he do?

Officious Boy—Please, sir, he laughed when you cased his father yesterday!

Beaver Dams.

The beavers work according to a certain system, says Charles A. Bramble in Recreation. Once they have fixed a number of logs, both horizontal and perpendicular, in their dam, they stop all the gaps with stones and mud, and, possibly, with water-soaked timber. Even grass leaves may be worked in. A discharge is always left in the dam, a foot or two below the general level. A heavy coating of mud is relied upon as a final waterproof covering to the dam. This mud is generally scratched up from the bottom of the stream, above the dam, and the water holds it in suspension, so that the current carries the fine mud against the face of the dam. Also, they carry mud clasp between their forefeet and their breasts.

The favorite hours of work are between sunset and dawn, but in the autumn, when the nights are long, they do not work so late. In the spring and early summer they are out by four in the afternoon, and may work long after sunrise on dark, rainy mornings.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1950 cheeses were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 1130 white and 830 colored.

All the cheese sold at 11 1/8c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORS
Napanee.....	1	100	
Croydon.....	2	35	
Clareview.....	3	35	
Tamworth.....	4	75	
Sheffield.....	5	75	
Centerville.....	6		
Palace Road.....	7		
Phippen No. 1.....	8	90	
Phippen No. 2.....	9	80	
Phippen No. 3.....	10	60	
Kingsford.....	11	65	
Forest Mills.....	12	120	
Union.....	13	80	
Odesa.....	14	150	
Excelsior.....	15	70	
Enterprise.....	16		
White Creek.....	17		
Selby.....	18	190	
Camden East.....	19	55	
Newburgh.....	20	135	
Deseeronto.....	21	150	
Maribank.....	22	60	
Maple Ridge.....	23	25	
Metzler.....	24	120	
Farmers' Friend.....	25	100	
Farmers' Choice.....	26	80	

See Keepers Supplies.

Brood and Foundation Comb, sections, bee smokes, etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

TWO WESTERN STORIES.

Typical Yarn About That Smooth Auctioneer, Jim Coolican, and Another of George Ham.

Every Winnipegger of the days of the great boom in the early eighties, writes Lewis in Toronto Saturday Night, will remember Jim Coolican, the cleverest, wildest and smoothest auctioneer that ever waved a hammer over the sale of lots in a Manitoba town which first sprang into existence on a gaily-colored map in his real estate auction-rooms at the corner mentioned by the old-timer as being offered for a bottle of whiskey and a pair of boots.

It was in the midst of a sale of lots in Minnedosa or Rapid City, which prosperous towns in the winter of 1882 existed on beautiful maps of town sites, and in the words of Mr. Coolican, who was auctioning them off every afternoon and evening until the supply ran out or the surveyors could put on another addition, they were going like hot cakes. Hundreds of lots were sold to hundreds of purchasers on the usual payments of a third down and the balance in two other specified payments. A perfect title was guaranteed. In the hurried auction—and there was nothing so hurried in those fast days as a real estate auction controlled by the persuasive Mr. Coolican—twenty choice lots were knocked down to a bland and apparently unsophisticated young Englishman, who gave his cheque for the ten per cent. deposit necessary at the time and received the customary receipts, which he forthwith registered in the registry office. Upon presentation of the cheque next morning, Mr. Coolican's bookkeeper was informed that the account was overdrawn and that the cheque couldn't be paid. A criminal action under the circumstances was impossible. An action to remove the cloud on the title would involve the whole property, as the plan under which the lots had been sold, as was frequently the case in those days, had not yet been registered. Coolican couldn't tie up in an involved lawsuit every transaction of the most successful sale of the year. He sought out the purchaser of lots with a valueless cheque and talked as Mr. Coolican is historically known to have been able to do, and the young Englishman blandly smiled and said: "I'll sell those lots at a considerable advance, if you will give me a few hours, to a lot of Old Countrymen who prefer doing business with an Englishman, and will make good my deposit and everything will be all right all round."

RICHMOND MINUTES

Council of Richmond met at the Town Hall on the 7th day of August, 1905.

Members present were, Reeve Anderson, Messrs. Jones, Grooms and Sexsmith. Reeve presiding.

Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

The Clerk not being present it was moved by Z. A. Grooms and seconded by Manly Jones, that Ira B. Hudgins be appointed Clerk pro tem. Carried.

A communication from W. S. Wilson Co. Clerk, re County Road By-law, calling attention to what the duty of Richmond council is respecting the same was read and filed.

Mr. Martin Dewitt made application for the remission of \$2.00 commutation money. Laid on the table.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms and seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that commutation money, to the amount of \$2.00, be granted to Martin Dewitt. Carried.

The Clerk arrived. Moved by Manly Jones and seconded by F. Sexsmith, that James Young be paid \$2.00 commutation, for Statute Labor for 1904, and W. J. Davy be paid \$1.10, refund (the same) being an error in assessment. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that, whereas a copy of the By-law passed by the County Council, of the County of Lennox and Addington, on June 27th, 1905, designating and assuming County roads, be it resolved that the Council of the Township of Richmond, approve of said By-Law, and that the Clerk be authorized to send a copy of this resolution to the County Clerk. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that Councilor Sexsmith be appointed to superintend the repairs on a culvert on the side road running through lot 8 in the 5th concession. Carried.

Moved by Fred Sexsmith, and seconded by Manly Jones, that the following accounts be paid, John Loehhead, for 180 loads, of gravel, \$6.50; John McGuinness, 56 loads of gravel, \$2.80. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, seconded by Manly Jones, that Wm. Provins be paid \$2.50 for 50 loads of gravel furnished road Section No. 32. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, seconded by F. Sexsmith, that Mrs. A. Sedore be paid \$11.00 for two months' supplies furnished David Sedore, pauper, also 50c for cotton furnished W. Airhart. And also the following accounts, T. Wicklum, work on roads, in the 10th concession, \$1.00; W. T. Anderson, work on Killorin's hill, \$3.75; P. Huyck, snow shovelling, 50c; E. T. Anderson, work on the Sheffield road, \$1.44. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for \$28.00 expenses, re the Richmond County Roads. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by G. A. Grooms, that the Collector's time be extended until the next meeting of the Council at which time he shall be demanded to make a final return of his roll. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in September, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

A. WINTERS,
Clerk.

A Castaway Tragedy.

Beginning due west of Point Conception, on the California coast, and continuing at irregular intervals as far south as the bay of Todos Santos, in Lower California, lie the Channel Islands. In this ideal region for the yachtsman, the fisherman and the

MISS MARIA DUCHARME.

Every Woman in America is Interested in This Young Girl's Experience.



PELVIC CATARRH WAS DESTROYING HER LIFE. PE-RU-NA SAVED HER.

Miss Maria Ducharme, 182 St. Elizabeth street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I am satisfied that thousands of women suffer because they do not realize how bad they really need treatment and feel a natural delicacy in consulting a physician.

"I felt badly for years, had terrible pains, and at times was unable to attend to my daily duties. I tried to cure myself, but finally my attention was called to an advertisement of Peruna in a similar case to mine, and I decided to give it a trial.

"My improvement began as soon as I started to use Peruna and soon I was a well woman. I feel that I owe my life and my health to your wonderful medicine and gratefully acknowledge this fact."—Maria Ducharme.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

advance guard of the other hunters' fraternity, who had long wondered at the mysterious footprints they marked upon the lonely sands.—Field and Stream.

Dealing With Bored.

An amusing incident is related of the efforts of certain devotees of cards at a club in New York to rid themselves of unwelcome suggestions as to their style of play vouchsafed by bores who persisted in standing about and looking over the heads of the players.

One evening one of the players, perhaps the most skillful of any of the members of the club, could endure the nuisance no longer. Rising, he politely asked one of the bores to play the hand for him until his return. The bore took the cards, and the player left the room. Soon afterward the second player followed the example of the first. The two substitutes played for awhile without observing the lapse of time. Finally one of them called an attendant and asked:

"Where are the gentlemen who were playing here awhile ago?"

The attendant grinned. "They're in the next room, sir, playing cards."

SYCHINE

CED SI-KEEN)

"SYCHINE" differs radically from old fogey medicines. It is comended on new and advanced methods of curing disease, otherwise could be just like scores of others, out any exceptional merits.

"PSYCHINE" possesses virtues preparation in the world does. in the history of medicine, such, for the prompt and complete and lung trouble. There is it, or nothing else one half men and women readily and ionic to prove the statement.

BUILT ME UP

Linden, N.S., June 7th, 1904.

My excellent—I may say invaluable—remedy lining conditions. My brother, mother, and one I inherited a tendency in this direction, SYCHINE I to-day enjoy good health. I stressing, obstinate cough and weak lungs. SYCHINE, and they built me right up. My lungs health. Yours truly,

"ELLA M. COVE."

OF ALL TONICS

ONE DOLLAR—TRIAL FREE

179 King Street West, Toronto

T TWINS do your work"



Washing Powder

to package." ers, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood- th, silverware and tinware, polishing up a work, h room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. MPANY, Montreal, P. Q. Makers of FARMY GOLD. like, hard water soft C

give me a few hours, to a lot of Old Countrymen who prefer doing business with an Englishman, and will make good my deposit and everything will be all right all round."

Mr. Coolican's face grew livid, but he restrained his Celtic impulsiveness and merely muttered: "And still they wonder how England even got hold of Ireland."

Good Story of George Ham.

There are a few things that go to make up the charm that Western life has to many people. Probably one of the most distinctive features of the social life of the West is the good-fellowship that pervades the life of the city, town and prairie. There are no villages in the West. Enough is conceded when a Western man is willing to admit that the market of his district is a town. Staid English doesn't convey the idea of the prevailing social spirit of the West. One has to borrow from the French and call it bonhomie or camaraderie. Its outcome is a spirit of helpfulness towards each other.

George H. Ham, the particularly well known and well liked manager of the press department of the C. P. R. before he took up his residence in Montreal, was a typical Westerner. He had been a newspaper man for years in Winnipeg, an alderman, a war correspondent during the rebellion, and had borne the heat and burden of the early days on the Red River. He had been public-spirited and at the same time a strong partisan, and had done yeoman service for his party. Very few things had come to him in the way of Government patronage or pap, although he had been the means of forwarding the claims of many a man who holds a fat Government job in the West to-day. Once in a moment of weakness and in response to the solicitation of the Government, who owed him much, he accepted the position of Registrar of Deeds for the County of Selkirk. To the many who from the Atlantic to the Pacific are acquainted with Mr. Ham's personality, the appearance of the fun-loving ex-editor enthroned behind a desk covered with symmetrical piles of musty title deeds and red-taped mortgages would be incongruous. Mr. Ham chafed and his friends sympathized. The Bohemianism of Western newspaper life had worked its way into Mr. Ham's bones, and he engaged a deputy registrar—a grave, middle-aged Englishman, the father of a large and growing family—to attend to the more routine affairs of the important office. The salary of the registrar, while fairly good, did not permit of an extravagant allowance being paid his deputy.

One day Mr. Ham's deputy appeared before him with an expression of mingled gladness and anxiety and announced that his wife had that morning presented him with another son—the ninth.

"Good heavens, man!" said his chief. "this is becoming a habit. But I congratulate you, and hope everybody is well. Still, a family of nine is a luxury for a deputy registrar of the County of Selkirk."

"That is just it, Mr. Ham. You always come to the point. I came to ask you if under the circumstances there couldn't be a small increase made in my salary?"

Mr. Ham thought earnestly for a minute or two and then said gravely: "I am afraid there is not enough money in this registrarship of a large and prosperous county bearing an historic title for two strong men with different but still extravagant dispositions like you and myself. One of us will have to resign."

"But, Mr. Ham," said the worried deputy, "just think! I am an Englishman, a stranger in a strange land with a family of nine!"

"Oh, well, I guess you are right. It's up to me, then, to resign. The man with nine has the call on the job."

The chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city places the value of the parks in Manhattan at \$222,000,000. They cover 1,432 acres. In Brooklyn there are 1,061 acres, valued at \$42,800,000. The Bronx has 3,876 acres, worth \$24,000,000, while Queens and Richmond have 628 acres, valued at \$2,280,000. This gives a per capita investment to the residents of \$77.56.

south as the bay of Todos Santos, in Lower California, lie the Channel Islands. In this ideal region for the yachtsman, the fisherman and the hunter one comes to feel like a new Crusoe on his primitive isle. And, in very truth, Crusoe's semi-mythical story was enacted upon one of these same islands, though minus the man Friday and the happy ending. The castaway in this case was a woman, a Danish emigrant, left ashore through some mischance by the crew of a vessel that had sought shelter behind San Nicholas during a storm in the early fifties. For over seventeen years the lone creature lived unsought and forgotten, though the time at length came when on the days the mist clearing north wind blew she could climb to the island's highest point and view the ranchers' herds grazing upon the mainland. And at last, when hope and reason had both long died, the poor, wild, gibbering creature was found in her wolf's burrow among the hills by the

"Where are the gentlemen who were playing hoo awhile ago?" The attendant grinned. "They're in the next room, sir, playing cards."—New York Tribune.

"In the straight toothbrush one thigh bone of a beef twelve inches long and four in diameter will cut four perfect blanks. The same bone will cut only two of these fancy curved pieces. That's one thing that makes the difference in cost between plain and fancy," said a manufacturer. "When the bone is cut to length and shaped, bristles are hand drawn by wire or thread through the brush part, each group of bristles having its own leader. Then they are securely fastened, and the work is finished. When the bristles first go in they are fully three inches long. After being firmly secured they are cut down to the size required. What bristle is best? Well, in some respects that's a matter of taste. It is all hog bristle, but whether soft or hard depends on the user."

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and incontinence, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Powless and Mrs. Mann:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

In my opinion there is no medicine made for women which can compare with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and you have no firmer friend in the Dominion than I am. At the time of change of life I suffered until I was nearly crazy, and was not fit to live with. I was so irritable, irrational and nervous that I was a torment to myself and others. I surely thought that I would lose my reason before I got through, when fortunately an old friend recommended your Vegetable Compound. I took it for five months and then off and on until the critical



Mrs. E. Powless

period had passed, and it restored me to perfect health. My advice to suffering women is to try your Vegetable Compound, and they will not be disappointed."—Mrs. E. Powless, Decorah, Iowa.

Another Woman's Case.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— As I owe my splendid health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am very pleased to write and tell you my experience with it. I am the mother of three children grown to womanhood, and have safely passed the change of life, and feel as young and as strong as I did twenty years ago, and I know that this is all due to your woman's friend, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I used it before my children were born, and it greatly helped me and saved me much pain during the change of life. I took it off and on, for four years, and had but little trouble and sickness that most women have to endure."—Mrs. James K. Mann, 806 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Powless and Mrs. Mann, it will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

- The New Ottawa -

How the Capital City of Canada is Being Transformed.

There is a work now going on in Ottawa which should be an example and inspiration to all Canadian cities. It is the work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission in beautifying the city. The Dominion Government pays no taxes, but as a measure of fairness has devoted \$60,000 per year as its share of the cost of keeping up the capital. If that money were simply paid into the City Treasury it would doubtless be appreciated by the citizens of Ottawa, and it would improve the civic services, but in five years or ten no man would be able to point to any special work and say: "This is what the money of the Government did." The city of Ottawa was carrying on its regular work without the assistance of the Government, and it was only reasonable that this "found money," so to speak, should be applied to something which otherwise the citizens would not have. The annuity has therefore been placed under the control of a special board, or commission, for the purpose of beautifying the city, as distinct from the sanitary, police and street services which form the basis of municipal work. The Commission, which consists of 8 members, is appointed by the Government, five members from among leading citizens, of whom the Mayor is ex-officio one, and three gentlemen connected with Parliament from outside Ottawa.

WORK WELL PLANNED AHEAD.

The advantage of continuity and a distinct purpose are already seen in the work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission about and through the city of Ottawa. Knowing that they would have a steady income of \$60,000 per year, the commission have been able to plan ahead for years, and to get results from the plan, whereas with a perpetually changing body, depending year by year for a vote from the Council, \$60,000 would have seemed too small a sum with which to start a work, the completion of which would take more than a decade and cost a million dollars. One council might have decided on a new park, while the next might want to widen a street, or plan a boulevard, while an ultra economical council might shut off supplies for a year and render it impossible to carry out any scheme.

A MAGNIFICENT BOULEVARD.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission decided in the beginning what it would do, and since that time it has been steadily working out the plan. Although the Commission has only been a few years in existence it has already made a great change in the appearance of the Capital. At one end of Ottawa is Rideau Hall, the Governor's residence, at the other end and about four miles distant is the Central Experimental Farm. The Commissioners planned to connect these with a driveway along which Ottawans might drive their friends in showing them the lions of the city. Between Rideau Hall and the Ottawa River they purchased several hundred acres of rocky land, in its natural state, and formed a magnificent park, known by the peculiar and unetymological name of Rockcliffe Park. One is apt to try spelling it either Rockcliffe or Rockcliff. However, it conveys the

that the Commission has turned one of the ugliest parts of Ottawa into one of the most beautiful, that out of cedar swamps, and stumps, and mud, it has created one of Ottawa's most valuable civic assets, where on fine afternoons and evenings may be seen well equipped, automobiles, bicyclists, riding parties, perambulators, and people on foot; while the canal itself is enlivened by canoes, electric and gasoline launches and rowboats. Lest it might be thought that the Rideau Canal is a purely ornamental (?) water, it may be explained here that passenger steamers pass up and down daily to and from the Rideau Lakes and Kingston, and that in addition to all local craft, there were one day last summer no less than 26 barges from the United States lying in the canal basin here. So the canal is utilitarian not ornamental.—"J. L." in Toronto News.

MONEY LENDING NATIONS.

An interesting line of economic inquiry relates to the extent to which different nations of the world put their money into other countries, says Zion's Herald. The foreign investments of Belgium, a country having but 6,000,000 inhabitants, and about one-quarter as large an area as Ohio, are estimated at no less than \$1,500,000,000. French capital has been placed in investments outside of France to the amount of \$6,000,000,000. Authorities differ widely concerning the amount of British money put into other countries, some estimates being as low as \$6,000,000,000, not counting British possessions, like India and British colonies. Yet a few weeks ago the London Stock Exchange calculated the probable total of the foreign investments of the English people at \$17,000,000,000. Germany is believed to have half as much money invested as Belgium. Russia is the great debtor nation of Europe, and in that country billions of dollars of French, Belgian and German money have found employment, at greater or less risk, and with widely varying returns.

WAYSIDE OBSERVATIONS.

Sun spots—freckles. Experience is the mother of wisdom. It is more blessed to give than to beg.

The dove of peace flies with leaden wings.

An empty honor is full of dissatisfaction.

Death may be slow, but he finally catches up.

It ought to be accounted a crime to kill time.

Some social lions are merely donkeys in disguise.

It's funny how a shirtwaist suit makes a man walk.

The swell headed man has a stuffy air about him.

The offender a man loses his temper the more he has of it.

Life is a comedy of errors; a tragedy of disappointments.

Some people have nightmares, even while sleeping on their opportunities.

After the gossip has told it all and added a good deal to the original story she ends by saying, "There's a whole lot that I don't remember!"

Marriages are made in heaven—and unmade on earth.

If a singer's voice has a fine range

MOST GORGEOUS FUNERAL

STRANGE CUSTOMS AMONG THE BURMANS.

The Survivors are Expected to Make Lavish Gifts to the Deceased.

It was a funeral, though there was nothing funeral about it, at least to European eyes. A stranger dropping in its midst would have placed it as a fair, a fete, or maybe the wedding ceremony of some high personage, but never as the observance of the last rites of a departed great one. For there were twelve acres of wonderful buildings towering heavenward; and between them surged streams of happy, laughing people, holding high holiday, writes Edward Charles in the London Magazine.

Had I not received some confirmation of the veracity of my guide when he told me that such a funeral was in progress, I should have thought he was romancing. According to his tale, the great pious chief Thatanallaing, the archbishop of all the Burmans, was on the point, not of being buried, but cremated, after having been dead nine months! During the three quarters of a year his body had been encased in a wooden, airtight shell, covered with gold gilt. Previously it had been soaked in honey to preserve it the necessary period; the elaborate preparations were made for the greatest funeral ceremony ever seen or held upon earth. In addition, my guide spoke of gigantic, picturesque cars, hundreds of feet in height; of catalogues covered with gold and silver; or monster elephants, tigers and other animals, and of peacocks, whose brassy tails were

LOST IN THE CLOUDS.

It required believing, this story, even in Mandalay, so I hastened to the scene of the ceremony, just outside the city; and the sight that met my gaze left no room for astonishment that it should have taken nine months to prepare. Everywhere minarets of great, fantastically designed, and decorated cars towered to 60 and 80 feet; and from the ground to near the top of many of them ran wire ropes, while between others a wire ropeway extended.

Elsewhere were reared mighty, hollow elephants, constructed of pasteboard, and about the grounds were dotted gigantic tigers, peacocks, and other peculiar objects. On every side were booths, tents, and other temporary buildings. A large structure on one hand had been erected for a great boxing contest in which 54 couples had entered. Opposite were many tents in which marionette shows were held, and others where native theatricals were enacted.

A tour of the ground revealed innumerable tents filled with cloths, silks, watches and clocks, provisions, carpets, rugs, mats; in short, there was nearly every kind of article a person might desire, and in such quantities as to last many lifetimes. Under one tent among many crowded with furniture, was a stand of 200 bent-wood chairs, and between two tents a score of beautiful plush traveling rugs swung in the wind.

All these articles, with a large stand, comprising of sacks of flour and rice, lanterns, were, I must explain, gifts to the deceased archbishop, as were also the magnificent cars and all else on the scene. They were for his use.

IN THE NEXT WORLD.

and had flowed in with little or no solicitation, principally because all who gave anything, no matter how small, toward the ceremony, ob-

plain to view for miles around. Upon it was erected a beautiful bier, to which access was gained, by the coffin by a cable railway.

Very gaudy was the built-up painted peacock, with its brass-eyed tail in full expansion. These eyes were brass dinner-plates, highly polished and elaborately engraved. More than 200 of these plates had been given by various donors for the use, I was told, of the archbishop in his next existence.

Another large elephant standing at the east corner of the enclosure, was all silvered, and too glaring in the sun to look upon. The bier on its back was a gold and silver-gilt howdah. At the northwest corner was a large painted tiger, carrying a deer in its mouth—venison for the use of the archbishop in his forthcoming state.

AND NOW THE CROWD.

Wending their way amongst these built-up wonders were streams of dark-skinned Burmans in rainbow-hued garments, which, with the glitter of the gold and silver tinsel, made a mighty kaleidoscope, never to be forgotten. Of reverence there appeared none.

Instead of weeping and mourning for their dead and dearly beloved chief, they danced, sang and made merrily in every way. Day and night this revelry continued until the coffin had made its ride on every car, elephant, and bier, and had been carried under every pall and umbrella, so that all contributors should receive full "merit" for their gifts.

This parading of the corpse round the ground took place twice daily as a rule. In the morning it would be high up on a pyatthatt; in the evening higher still on an elephant. The procession was always preceded or followed by a multitude of people, amongst whom were all kinds of grotesque masqueraders.

I was early puzzled to know how these great cars and elephants could be drawn in procession, but the solution was soon forthcoming. Directly long ropes were attached to the vehicles there was a rush of men, women and children, eagerly fighting to gain "merit" by transforming themselves into beasts of burden. "Merit" seemed always easily gained. For example, I noticed that several of the cars were built to the same height. This was so that the coffin could be passed over a small bridge connecting two cars, from one to the other, and through it. This passing was sufficient to give "merit" to the donor.

Came at length the day for the final ceremony, after all the cars and other paraphernalia had received merit. From an early hour all the approaches from Mandalay and district were thronged with people dressed in

THEIR GAYEST ATTIRE.

all wending their way to the great cremation ground. On the ground, in every corner, under every cover, were sleeping groups determined not to lose the chance of seeing the final event, to which they had been looking forward with so much pleasure.

In the centre of the ground a large cremation had been built up; and at about 10 in the morning a procession was formed consisting of a multitude of people, many of them masqueraders, some on elephants, some on ponies, others on stilts, some dressed as demons, and some in royal robes. Around the crematorium this procession moved several times, converging on each occasion until it encircled the building.

The flower-covered coffin was brought in, and several Europeans, government officials, and others, paid their last respects to this great dead chief. In a large gold-gilt iron cradle, hanging in the centre of the

possessed several narrow acres of rocky land, in its natural state, and formed a magnificent park, known by the peculiar and unetymological name of Rockliffe Park. One is apt to try spelling it either Rockliffe or Rockliffe. However, it conveys the impression that it is a park formed on a rock cliff, and that is the fact, as the park covers a rocky eminence which drops sheer down a hundred feet to the level of the Ottawa River like the clay cliffs do at Scarborough, east of Toronto. It may be added that in the woods at Rockliffe was erected the lumbermen's log cabin where the Prince and Princess of Wales were initiated into the life of a logger, and ate pork and beans from tin plates.

THROUGH THE BACK STREETS.

The "front" street route between the two points indicated, Rideau Hall and the Experimental Farm, leads past Earncliffe, the late Sir John Macdonald's residence, the Basilica, or Roman Catholic Cathedral, a large convent, the Geological Museum and then through a part of the business portion of Ottawa and past the Parliament Buildings, etc. This was a route which could evidently take care of itself, so the Commission undertook to develop a driveway through what might be termed the "back streets." For a portion of the route this is not strictly correct, because it passes through the residence district of Sandy Hill, where all that had to be done was to arrange suitable approaches, but for a good half the distance it is literally true. Where this route passes through the centre line of the city, it reaches the Rideau Canal, which by a tortuous and roundabout way runs past one corner of the Experimental Farm. Anything less lovely or harder to beautify than a canal bank it is hard to imagine, and the Rideau Canal is no exception to the rule. It passes through the lowest level of this part of the city, sometimes along ugly cuttings and sometimes through dreary mud flats, and unhealthy looking swamps. A railway runs alongside the canal for a third of a mile, and then crosses it at an awkward height and angle. Warehouses and unpicturesque boathouses abutted on it, and its banks before the Commission began operations had by reason of stumps, old tin cans and the like, the general appearance of a continuous backyard. It was no small task to acquire the riparian rights on the canal from scores of owners, close and change some streets and open up new ones, but this has been done and to-day for a couple of miles instead of ash heaps and mud and tin cans, there stretches a magnificent serpentine driveway bordered by green lawns and flower beds, and overshadowed by trees, while summer houses, rustic seats and bridges, and artificial lakes, make it a continuous delightful park. Cinder paths are also provided for bicyclists. It has been necessary to divert streets and build subways under railways, to build bridges and throw causeways or dams across sheets of water, but it has all been done on \$60,000 per year, while the citizens have had an eyecore turned into a beauty-spot, and an incalculable impetus given to the work of beautifying private grounds and municipal squares and streets.

As yet, but one bank of the canal has been beautified, but the contrast is so striking between the improved and the unimproved as to form an object lesson in municipal work.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission is not set up here as a heaven-born institution. Citizens will take the visitor out and show where, in their opinion, grievous mistakes have been made, and how it might have been better, and some express respect as to the wisdom of having no residents on the Commission, while others think they are very much needed, but the fact remains

that the go-as-you-please plan has added a good deal to the original story she ends by saying, "There's a whole lot that I don't remember!"

Marriages are made in heaven—and unmade on earth.

If a singer's voice has a fine range it may succeed in making her a fat pocket book.

As to whether "a fool and his money are soon parted" depends altogether on how much he has.

A man who is tired of the world is no more so than the world is of him.

It's strange that there are very few boys these days who wear patched breeches.

THE MANLY APOLOGY.

It is a brave man who can apologize. It is one of the highest attributes of a gentleman.

There is an authentic story of a London merchant who spoke harshly to a confidential clerk. He accused him of having mislaid or lost a certain important letter, and as he could not be persuaded that he was mistaken, the clerk handed in his resignation. The following day he called at his employer's house for the office letters, and among the number found the one which had been mislaid. The merchant had placed it, with a few others, in his overcoat pocket to read carefully at home in the evening. He said: "I did not know I had done that. You must withdraw your resignation. I will increase your salary." But never a word of manly apology.

The incident left its sting behind. The confidence and trust the clerk had in his employer were lost. So, a year later, when the clerk came into a big sum of money, he refused the partnership that was offered him. He joined an opposition firm, and the profits of this merchant have fallen in four years from \$75,000 a year to \$15,000.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Duty is a door to delight.
Hidden sins cannot be healed.
Worship is but the voices of love.
Disinterested men get the greatest interest.

Nothing proves culture better than kindness.

You never find a beautiful life with boastful lips.

This world needs new impulses more than new ideas.

Some men would be most miserable without their miseries.

He who would do divine work must not be afraid of dirt.

You cannot advertise men into affection for the Almighty.

The Lord have mercy on the boy with a faultless father.

A good deal of piggyishness goes under the name of principle.

He who loves men needs not to pray for power to love God.

It takes more milk and water to make the meekness of a Moses.

Warm friendships are not likely to be fused in heated arguments.

Most men imagine that a fizzle in business furnishes a fitting for the ministry.

Life is but our name for that which the great Master may call the first lesson.

No man is fitted to oversee any great work who cannot overlook some small things.

The world always will choke on a religion made out of philosophies first petrified and then pulverized.

The judgement is more likely to ask "How many shoes did you wear out in works of love?" than "How many prayers did you offer?"

To succeed be devoted, but not dependent.

Pendope—"It's dreadful! Papa wants me to marry a man I have never seen." Perdita—"That's nothing. My father wants me to marry a man I have seen."

Margaret—"There's no doubt Miss Fielden is making a desperate try at his heart, is there?" Tom—"Oh, of course not; one glance at her hair would be enough to show she is dying to get him."

were for his use

IN THE NEXT WORLD,

and had flowed in with little or no solicitation, principally because all who gave anything, no matter how small, toward the ceremony, obtained kutho or merit. For Buddhism teaches that every act of kindness or liberality gains merit for its performer, or brings him nearer that desired heaven, Nirvana. It is plain there was no lack of Burmans desirous of gaining merit on this occasion for not only were there more cars, biers, elephants, etc., than had ever been given before, but I was informed that 800 bales of silk and pongee cloth, with other clothing material, had been contributed. There were literally wagonloads of gifts.

After the demise of the archbishop, a daly, or covered bier, had been made, and a magnificent outer case constructed for the coffin. This case was fixed in the upper part of the bier, with the coffin inside, and here it remained until the great lying-in-state car, or pyatthatt, was erected. It was a magnificent structure of several stories, around the sides of which numerous oil paintings had been executed, representing scenes in the life of the departed.

The body rested on the fifth story, being hoisted thereto by means of a cliff train on a wire ropeway. This noble structure having been built, as a temporary resting place for the Thathanaliaing, there seemed no urgency for the final ceremony.

Preparations for the great event proceeded slowly under the direction of the kyaungtases, or head men of the monastery, and all the other cars and animals and gifts of various descriptions, came one by one to the enclosed ground which had been lent for the ceremony. All the cars were beautiful in design and magnificently decorated, the great feature being the panels in oil, depicting

SCENES IN BURMAN LIFE.

Some of these were built at the expense of an individual or one family, but as a rule, their cost was covered by general contributions.

There were a dozen pails for covering the coffin, all worked in gold and silver on plush. One of them being held up with the coffin behind it, and the white silk umbrellas over it.

The most extraordinary objects on the ground were undoubtedly the gigantic white elephant and the enormous peacock. The former stood nearly 100 feet in height, and was

then when it encircled the burning. The flower-covered coffin was brought in, and several Europeans, government officials, and others, paid their last respects to this great dead chief. In a large gold-gilt iron cradle, hanging in the centre of the edifice, sandalwood chips and dust were heaped, and saturated with spirits of wine. On this the body was placed, the pyre was lighted, and the cradle set swinging to and fro. A blue flame wreathing upward, as cannon roared, told the multitude that the greatest funeral ceremony the world had ever seen, was at an end.

This grand farewell to the deceased was in striking contrast to his manner of life in office; as archbishop he had literally passed his days in sackcloth and ashes, according to the Buddhist creed. What became of all the cars and the gifts for the dead man's use in his future existence?

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The man who always speaks what is uppermost in his mind should remember that the froth is always at the top.

When a man is wedded to his own ideas he cannot be arrested for bigamy, unless it can be shown that he has more than one idea.

"You can count on me," as the slow calculator's fingers remarked.

The wise man never procrastinates. He does not put off, he simply thinks it over.

We think we know ourselves better than others know us; and yet we never saw our own profiles.

A fowl in the hencoop is worth two in the baseball field.

A great many men are like a rocking-horse. They are always on the go, but never get ahead.

Life is divided into two hoods—childhood and 'a's hood.

Man is the picture, his clothes the frame. Oftentimes the frame is worth more than the picture.

PEACEFUL TIMES AT LAST.

Nell—I am surprised to hear that their married life is so peaceful. When they were engaged they used to fight like cats and dogs.

Belle—Yes; but they don't see nearly so much of each other now.

"Yes, the walls of our flat are so thin that my husband and I learned the deaf-and-dumb alphabet." "What for?" "So we could do our quarrelling without being heard."



"LET'S SEE, WHERE SHALL I BUTT IN NEXT?"

THE ART OF MALINGERING

THE MANY WAYS OF SHAMMING DISEASE.

Man Feigned Unconsciousness for 13 Years—Insanity Simulation Not Successful.

The art of shamming disease has reached a high level of perfection. This is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the rewards of proficiency are great. Fresh in the minds of all is the recent case of a professional beggar in the city of London, whose voluntarily parietic limbs stirred up the lively compassion of the passers by, even of the poor, so that charitable gifts flowed into his ready palm.

This case has excited some little attention, says the Lancet, chiefly, because the police have prosecuted him successfully, but he is only one of very many.

It is, however, in connection with the naval and military services that the art of malingering finds its chief

In the days it was necessary for a soldier to bite off the end of the cartridge in loading his musket it was no uncommon event for a man to have one or more teeth extracted or filed down so as to obtain exemption. There is an old tale, in all probability true, that illustrates well the trouble which such a man will take to escape from military service. A soldier was seized with paralysis of the right arm, the loss of power came on suddenly and without obvious cause. Malingering was suspected, but all the efforts of the surgeon of the regiment were unavailing no proof could be obtained that the paralysis was feigned. The man was examined by two medical boards and ultimately he was given his discharge. As he went off from the barracks on the top of the coach (it was in the days before railways) he waved a hearty good-by to his comrades.

WITH HIS PARALYZED ARM.

Probably the best example of the perseverance which men will display in the attempt to leave a service which they detest is to be found in a case under the care of Cline. The patient was a sailor in the British navy, and it is worthy of note that he was a "pressed" man. He fell on his head and a slight depression of the skull was produced. He immediately became unconscious and all efforts to rouse him failed. He lay quietly in his hammock and never moved. He seemed deaf to all sounds, and at no time uttered a word. He was able to swallow food, both solid and liquid, and indeed he made signs with his lips and tongue when he wanted nourishment. He was brought back to England, but no improvement followed, and the "unconsciousness" lasted for thirteen months. Then it was resolved to raise the depressed portion of the bone. Flaps were made, a trephine was applied and the bone was cut through. An elevator was then introduced to raise the bone, and as the bone was lifted up consciousness suddenly returned to the patient and he spoke. At the time of the operation most of the onlookers accepted the case as genuine, but no one would nowadays venture to support the idea that the patient really lay unconscious for thirteen months, suddenly regaining consciousness on removal of the depressed bone. There can be no doubt that the man was a malingerer and adopted this arduous method of leaving a service into which he had been forced.

The amount of pain and discomfort which malingersers are willing to endure to obtain their discharge is almost incredible, but the facts are well attested. A limb has been held in a fixed position for many months, and not even the application of the actual cautery has sufficed to move

tion. In general anesthesia we possess a valuable means of discriminating in certain cases between true and false paralysis, or contractures. While the patient is going under or recovering from anesthesia the "paralyzed" limb may be seen to move freely.

A TALE OF VENGEANCE

MURDER BY PUTTING POWDERED GLASS IN FOOD.

Trial About to Open at Rome in Which Several Aristocrats Are Involved.

A murder trial, involving several prominent aristocrats, and resembling in some of its features the famous Murri-Bonmartini murder cases, will shortly be opened at Pistoja, Italy, where the affair has created an immense sensation.

The trial relates to the suspicious death of Signor Arturo Colzi, a well known sportsman, and son of the immensely wealthy Cavaliero Vincenzo Colzi.

The latter was separated about four years ago from his wife, the daughter of a noble Florentine family, and has since been living with a married lady, who was locally known as "La Belle Carlotta."

Arturo Colzi, who was on most inimical terms with his father's lady friend, having recently died under very mysterious circumstances, two of his friends informed the public prosecutor that some time ago young Colzi surprised "Carlotta" in the act of opening his father's safe.

SIGNED CONFESSION.

Colzi there and then forced her to write and sign the following confession, which he afterwards showed his friends:—"I, the undersigned, was surprised in the act of rifling the safe of Signor Vincenzo Colzi, and I further confess that I have been in the habit of doing so for years."

This confession was subsequently shown by young Colzi to his father, who destroyed the paper in his presence.

Since then "Carlotta" has, it is alleged, been taking every opportunity to wreak her revenge not only upon Arturo Colzi, but also upon his wife and child.

On repeated occasions the Colzi family discovered the presence of glass filings in their food.

Finally, Arturo Colzi was attacked by a painful and lingering illness, which, despite a skilful surgical operation, ended in his death. Quite recently one of the doctors who were in attendance on him confessed that Colzi's symptoms had shown all the characteristics of intestinal irritation, probably due to the presence of glass filings.

PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT

In the course of a preliminary examination in court he added that Colzi's wife and children were, in his opinion, suffering from the same disorder, but that Signor Vincenzo Colzi's lady friend, who was very highly connected and exercised a great influence in society both at Pistoja and Rome had threatened that she would ruin him if he gave expression to his suspicions. His conscience, however, would not permit him to maintain silence any longer.

The lady has been arrested on suspicion, and is now awaiting trial.

Poisoning by means of powdered glass or diamond was common in Italy in the 16th century. Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1571) relates in his autobiography an attempt on him by powdered glass in his food when in prison. It was also one of the famous Borgia methods of poisoning.

THE SLAVONIC FICTION

THE MEN WHO RULE THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Foreigners, Mostly Germans, Are at the Head of the Czar's Government.

As Russia's troubles multiply and one part of her political machinery is no sooner patched up than another breaks down, the men inside the Government are beginning to set up the case for the defense says a St. Petersburg letter. We have had Mr. Witte himself laying it down that Russia has to be judged by standards entirely different from those that apply to any other country.

It was put forward as an excuse for the short lived nomination of his predecessor on the peace mission, M. Muraviev, that he had a "Slavonic name glorious in Russian history," and that Witte's "Courland name" was a handicap when it came to Russia having to see her representative sign a confession of defeat. And so with Baron Rosen, the papers took pains to explain that, though he had a German name, his grandfather was Decembrist patriot, one of the band of officers who tried to extract the constitution from Nicholas I. eighty years ago.

This emphasizing of Russian tradition as something that must keep her history outside of the currents that affect other nations is not new, but the theory is going to be worked as the great justification of the present regime. Yet it is not difficult to produce abundant evidence not only that this doctrine has no truth in it to-day but, furthermore, that it was never more than a useful fiction built up.

BY MEN OF MANY RACES,

who found it a handy explanation of the conquests and adventure which their native energy and easy surroundings tempted them to undertake.

Peter the Great's career of expansion, which started the appetite for the "Russification" of the smaller peoples who were his neighbors, was generally conducted by men who were not Russians at all. When he went to Holland to study ship carpentry he left his whole empire in charge of a Scotchman named Patrick Gordon. Entire provinces in the south were conquered for Peter by a full blooded negro whom he had bought on the slave market in Constantinople, baptized Hannibal and promoted to be General.

Catherine the Second's exploits in Russia's name were carried through by just such a group of high spirited adventures from all parts of the earth as Peter loved to have around him. With her they were mostly Germans, for she herself was pure German on both sides.

So it was all through the Panslavist chapters of Russian history, when soldiers and statesmen who were not Slaves at all were working to force on the smaller nationalities around Russia's frontiers a system which they called Slavonic, but might as well have called by any other name, as it was simply the system evolved by their own experience, as the likeliest to secure the business of government and generalship as their own exclusive affairs.

The upper ranks of the Russian bureaucracy to-day are plentifully supplied with the sons of naturalized foreigners.

MOSTLY GERMANS.

At the Foreign Office not only is Count Lamsdorff a member of the non-Slavonic landowning class, but the man who really typifies what the foreign world understands as Russian diplomacy, Von Hartwig, head of the Asiatic Department, is a man of wholly German extraction, the regular Prussian official who

THE TELEGRAPHIC WIRE

TRAPEZE FOR MONKEYS NEAR VICTORIA NYANZA.

Object of Curiosity to the Giraffe—Hippopotami Drag Up the Poles.

The world is now so much covered with telegraph and telephone wires that civilized human beings scarcely notice them. They run along, side most of the highways in England, and the oft announced coming of an underground system seems to have no influence in the direction of reducing the number. There is good evidence, however, says the London Globe, for, supposing that the animal world has by no means grown as accustomed to the wires which swing above their heads.

Cows, for example, have been seen standing at the corner of fields listening in awe-struck fashion to the Aeolian strains which smite their ears as a high wind blows across the iron and copper strands. Birds like the topmost wire for a perch. It offers them apparently a finer view than the boughs of trees, which are understood generally as being nature's device for the purpose. Curiously enough, a bird will not sing from the wire; whether it is silenced by the Aeolian rivalry or whether, on the other hand, it has come to see the utilitarianism of the structure and to feel that song is incongruous cannot be explained with our present knowledge.

BEEES HATE THE WIRES,

and there are well authenticated cases of a swarm of bees altering their flight to avoid adjacency to the lines. Rooks show the greatest partiality for them, a partiality which they hold with the sparrows, and in some of the older lines, where the wires are closer together than is now thought to be wise, nests are built, and the insulation of the lines damaged accordingly. It has been calculated by one of those statistical persons who had time for the enterprise that there is a bird swinging on the lines each mile of the distance which when summed up gives us a total of some 500 birds amusing themselves in this fashion between London and Edinburgh.

In distant countries there are amusing instances of the use to which wild animals put the telegraph wires. A report has just reached England giving the details of the ideas of monkeys to telegraphy. These animals are convinced apparently that the wires are put up merely for the purpose of giving them a long trapeze for their performance. Near Victoria Nyanza there is a line of three wires, along which there may be seen hundreds of monkeys enjoying themselves to their hearts' content.

The authorities have tried, by shooting them in considerable numbers, to remove this disposition, but the monkeys still run the risk, and travelers report that they often see them in dozens swinging by the tails and chucking in their own chattering fashion with delight. This does not serve to improve the telegraphic service, for in the depths of the forest the monkeys' tricks

OFTEN TWIST THE WIRES.

and currents pass from one to another, giving a somewhat confusing result at the ends.

Oddly enough, it is stated by experts that the earlier ideas of the monkeys as to the pleasures of stealing the wire have passed away. Now-a-days it rarely happens that wire is stolen. The idea has spread that some kind persons, recognizing the needs of the monkey tribe, have put the wires up in such a secure

endure to obtain their discharge is almost incredible, but the facts are well attested. A limb has been held in a fixed position for many months, and not even the application of the actual cautery has sufficed to move it. Many men have chopped off some fingers and claimed that it was an accident.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT

of one sort or another is a favorite form of malingery, but the results usually resemble the popular or stage idea of insanity rather than the true products of mental alienation. It is not uncommon for the malingerer to combine two forms of insanity, and this may be of value in detection. Still, it is often very difficult to be certain that a patient is shamming. There are, however, some phenomena which cannot be simulated. It is impossible for a sane man to imitate successfully the persistent insomnia which often occurs in the insane; the impostor cannot put off sleep beyond the second or third day.

Another frequent motive for malingering is to attract attention, not for the purpose of obtaining money but merely to gain notice. Simulated joint affections are not rare and there are many other forms. These cases merge imperceptibly into hysteria which is combined with the wish to deceive. It is not improbable that in some of these patients there is a certain degree of cutaneous anesthesia which renders the self mutilation more easy of accomplishment. There are other causes for simulating disease or injury. Sometimes it is done to avoid punishment, sometimes to wreak vengeance on another person who is accused of having inflicted the injury. To obtain compensation for injury in a railway accident several lesions may be simulated, and especially those obscure and ill defined conditions which have been attributed to "spinal concussion."

Sad to relate, many of the attempts to imitate disease have led to serious and irreparable results, and even to death itself. A man excited an ulcer in his leg by means of a copper coin, and later gangrene appeared, necessitating amputation below the knee. In endeavoring to excite hemoptysis a man swallowed a cork into which pins had been inserted. He spat up blood and became very emaciated and then suddenly

DIED FROM HEMORRHAGE.

At the necropsy it was found that the cork and pins had lodged at the junction of the pharynx and esophagus and that the pins had ulcerated through the esophageal walls and had opened into the common carotid artery on both sides.

The detection of malingerers is often no easy matter, and no general rule can be laid down which will be applicable to all cases. The mere threatening of severe methods of treatment is sometimes successful, but frequently fails. The threat of the application of the actual cautery has cured paralysis, but cases have been recorded where malingerers have endured the cautery on several occasions. A man who simulated blindness was placed on the edge of a jetty and told to walk straight forward. He stepped out and fell into the water, for he knew that those who were testing him dared not let him drown. In another case, however, a man who seemed to have paralysis of an arm allowed the amputating knife to be placed close to it without flinching, but when thrown into the river he struck out with both arms and swam.

A very useful method of detection is the suggesting of new signs and symptoms to the patient. The surgeon remarks, say, in the case of a paralyzed arm, in the hearing of the malingerer that it is strange that the little finger is flexed—it ought to be straight. In all probability at the next visit the little finger will have assumed the suggested position. The more outre and irregular the fresh symptoms suggested by the surgeon, the more definite is the detec-

Cellini (1500-1571) relates in his autobiography an attempt on him by powdered glass in his food when in prison. It was also one of the famous Borgia methods of poisoning.

"BERRIED," INDEED.

A new way in which animals may benefit the human race without yielding their bodies for food is suggested, says the Boston Transcript, by a letter recently received by the secretary of a rural English agricultural society. It is as follows:

Sir—I particularly wish the society to be called to consider the case what follows, as I think it mite be maid Tranxctionable in the next Reports. My wif had a Tombd Cat that dyd. Being a torture shell and a grate favrit, we had Him berried in the Guardian and for the sake of the enrichment of the mould I had the carks deposited under the roots of a Gotsberry Bush (The Frute being up till then of a smooth kind). But the next Seasons Frute, after the Cat was berried, the Gosberries was all hairy, and more Remarkable the Catpillers of the same Bush was Al of the same Hairy Description.

SUMMER STORY.

Willie skipped
Away from school—
Hustled to
The swimming pool.

Got his shirt
On wrong side out;
Toddled home—
Maw found it out.

Story's old—
You understand,
When he eats
He has to stand.

WORKED DAY AND NIGHT.

Friend—"Has your baby cut all of his teeth?"
Proud Father—"Yes, indeed!"
Friend—"How did he do it so quickly?"
Proud Father—"Oh, he did it on the run. I did the running with him while he did the cutting."

AGGRAVATING.

"Gracious!" she exclaimed, "you look hot."
"So I hab," replied the man with the handkerchief, "it's edough to bake eddybody hot to heb a cold like his id subber."

IN MERMANNVILLE.

"Did you put out the catfish?" asked Mrs. Merman.
"Yes," replied Mr. Merman; "but if that dogfish doesn't quit baying at the moonfish I'll never get any sleep."

COMMENDABLE CAUTION.

"Will you," thundered the stump orator, "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?" The thoughtful citizen on the front seat knit his brows anxiously. "Are they both sterilized?" he asked.

"Are you the 'Cookery Expert?'" inquired the dyspeptic-looking caller. "I am," replied the gentleman addressed. "What can I do for you?" "Firstly, what will dissolve a chunk of lead in the human stomach? Secondly, won't you please refrain from publishing recipes for plum-pudding hereafter?"

"Do you believe history repeats itself?" asked the anxious waiter. "I certainly do," replied the customer, rising from the table, after his meal. "Well, a gentleman who was here yesterday gave me a dollar tip," said the waiter, looking sideways. "Oh, well," said the patron, buttoning up his coat to leave; "perhaps he will be in again today."

the man who really typifies what the foreign world understands by Russian diplomacy. Von Hartwig, head of the Asiatic Department, is a man of the wholly German extraction, the regular Prussian official, who lives in and for his department.

In the diplomatic service some of the foremost champions of aggressive Russian expansion in the questions that led up to this war have been men of non-Russian families. Lessar and Plancon, who made it their business to overawe the Chinese imperial court with stories of Russia's might from the legation at Peking, were of Levantine and French extraction.

The new Russian War Minister, Roediger, is another of the German school.

In the army, where the tradition of Russian glory is most deeply rooted, the bias against foreigners is widespread. Most men who saw the early fighting in Manchuria agree that the most competent of Kourapatkin's Generals was the unfortunate Stackelberg.

He was set to do impossible tasks, such as, with 30,000 men, to force the Japanese to raise the siege of Port Arthur, and he was left to withstand the hardest blows at Liaoyang. He is a Baltic province Lutheran, the sound, scientific General of the German staff type.

The leave-it-to-chance orthodox Slav had as little in common with him as with Gripenberg, the gallant old Swede who was treated with as black ingratitude by Kourapatkin as the latter was by the Czar.

But it is only in the army that any sentiment of Russia for the Russians holds good. The political side of the Government is in its personnel a racial mixture—more so even than the names indicate.

Loris Melikoff, the great reform Minister, who drew up a constitution for Alexander II., had a Russian sounding name, but was, in fact an American by both parents.

PRINCE SVIATOPOLK MIRSKY, a Russian of historic family, was the Minister who more than any other single man gave the present zemstvo campaign its opportunity and direction. It is illustrative of the entire history of Russian administration that Plevhe, half a German, half a Pole, should have stood as the implacable opponent of Western access to Holy Russia, and that Sviatopolk Mirsky, the descendant of Russian chieftains for centuries and not a tax manipulating bureaucrat, stood for political liberty and unfettered access to the experience of the rest of the world.

Russian Liberals recognize the mixture of races and welcome it. They regard all the talk of the mysterious Slav destiny, to understand which Witte says one should be born and bred in the country, as so much humbug.

It is serviceable enough fiction to frighten timid reformers from interfering with the bureaucrat's preserves. If the distinguished defenders of the Slavonic idea, which the Slavs themselves are not greatly interested in, should cease to get rich out of the public taxes one may expect them about the same time to cease preaching about their lofty mission of protecting the Slav world from Western heresies of free government.

REFINED PUNISHMENT.

"Does your wife raise Cain with you when you come home drunk?"
"No."
"You're lucky."
"Am I? She waits till next morning when I'm feeling bad, and then she jumps on me."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Gunner—"You don't seem to have much faith in Dr. Lance as an appendicitis expert."
Guyer—"Faith? Why, I wouldn't let him cut the appendix out of my dictionary."

Now-a-days it rarely happens that wire is stolen. The idea has spread that some kind persons, recognizing the needs of the monkey tribe, have put the wires up in such a secure way merely that the monkeys may have perfect swinging, and the monkeys are perfectly loyal to the idea and refuse to steal the wire apparently for this reason.

"The curiosity of the giraffe is another disturbing element. Cows here at home stare up at the lines when music is being emitted; horses rub themselves against the poles, but these two do but little damage. The giraffe, however, has the advantage of being able to stretch his long neck and to reach the wires themselves. He has a wonderful regard for the pottery insulator. He reaches up and seizes these not very succulent dainties, and pulls them down, drawing the strands with them. The arms of wood on which the insulators are placed also allure the giraffe, and when he gets fairly settled at the base of a pole he finds rich amusement for a couple of days dragging down the arms and pecking at the insulators. The influence which this has upon the transmission of messages can be imagined.

It is as injurious as the influence of the hippopotamus, which creeps up to the poles, looks cautiously round to see if any one is watching his performance, and then, by a long pull and a strong pull, drags over pole, wires.

INSULTAORS AND ALL.

The comfort is that occasionally the hippopotamus gets entangled in his own devices. He is not a very dexterous animal, even at the best of times; but when he's wrapped round with some twenty feet of wire—and in some cases with twenty feet of three wires—he finds progression somewhat retarded. In time, no doubt, he will learn that it is as well to leave the wires untouched, but it seems as if it will take some years yet before the lesson has gone home.

What the denizens of the deep think of the great sea cables is as much a mystery as the others. In some places the deep cables swing from the ridge of one plateau to the ridge of another, and upon the bright all manner of sea animals find that they can disport themselves. One cable which was picked up recently was merely covered for a mile with all manner of barnacled creatures. They had encrusted one after another on the cable, until that which was only half a foot in diameter was to be measured in feet, the cable itself being hidden by the encrustations. Of course this did but little harm to the transmission of messages, except in a few cases where the cable shield was damaged, when, of course, there was a severance, with all the international trouble which this involved.

Rats are a similar nuisance in respect to cables hidden under the earth. A rat seems to think that everything which is enclosed in lead is a pipe conveying water, and with intent to get at the water he gnaws at the outer covering. Sooner or later the result is disastrous to the efficiency of the cable, and this must be written down as one of the difficulties in the way of underground telegraphy. On the whole, therefore, we see that animals have a bigger influence than is generally supposed. But what they think of it all is another matter. One would so like to discuss the matter with the monkey, the giraffe, and, not least in importance, with the rat.

"There was great distress," says a paper, describing a drought, "even the dairies being without water." Milk was served out recklessly. Once acquitted of a crime, says a legal writer, a man cannot be tried again, however guilty. But someone who looks like him can be convicted, and justice thus done.

PEACE OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Both Sides Refuse to Compromise on Remuneration to Japan.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says: Thursday's developments marked the beginning of the crisis in the negotiations. The main point discussed was the remuneration proposal of Japan. Each side clung tenaciously to its position, and it became apparent that there was no rhyme or reason in the further discussion at this time. Then came the question of Japan's demand for the possession of the Russian ships interned at American and Chinese ports, but there was such a divergence of views that the envoys decided to lay it aside temporarily, without recording that they were unable to agree. There was some discussion of Japan's insistence upon the limitation of Russia's naval armament in the Far Eastern waters.

THE INDEMNITY DEADLOCK.

The worst feature of the situation is the deadlock upon the question of indemnity. M. de Witte apparently believes that there is no hope of a compromise. His instructions from St. Petersburg are all in line with the original Russian programme, that not a penny must be paid to Japan to secure immunity from further hostilities on the part of the victorious army of Oyama. The Russian envoys think they have already gone far enough to satisfy the exacting enemy who had won many battles, but had not conquered. They believe that Japan will not be satisfied with less than the payment of several hundred million dollars by Russia, and they vow and declare that not a cent of this shall be paid.

As for the Japanese, it is contended they are equally determined to go on with the war if Russia does not consent to remunerate them for what they have spent in prosecuting the conflict. Japan must have money, it is held, and her only way to secure it is at the expense of her opponent. If the Russians are as firm as they say they are in their decision not to pay indemnity, and the Japanese as firm as they are represented to be in their decision to adhere to their demand for payment, then the jig is up, and there will be no peace.

STATUS OF JAPANESE TERMS.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says: The substance and present

status of the Japanese terms are as follows:—

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's preponderating influence in Korea, with her right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the Emperor of Korea, Japan binding herself to observe the territorial integrity of the Hermit Kingdom, and (it is believed) the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligations to restore in Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligations to respect in the future "the territorial integrity and administration entity" of China in Manchuria, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door, 2). Accepted.

5. The cession of the Island of Saghalien to Japan. Refused, and final consideration deferred.

6. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny, and the Blonde and Elliott Islands. Accepted.

7. The surrender to China by agreement with Japan, of the branch of the Chinese Eastern Railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and New-Chwang, together with the retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. Accepted, in principle; final agreement deferred.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Rothstein and Prince Ukhomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-off" through Northern Manchuria was built to connect the Trans-Siberian and the Ussuri Railroads so as to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Eastern, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

9. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

10. The surrender of the Russian warships interned in neutral Far Eastern waters. Disagreement, and action deferred.

11. The limitation of Russian naval power on Pacific waters. Action deferred.

12. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to the Behring Sea. Accepted.

AUGUST CROP REPORT

BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

In Some Varieties of Cereals Yield Surpassed That of Ordinary Years.

The August Crop Bulletin, about to be issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains the following account regarding conditions on the 1st of the month:

Fall Wheat.—The harvesting of this crop was begun rather later than usual in most sections, but the weather was favorable for cutting. A number of correspondents speak of rust, but in almost every case it was described as being only slight. Some complain of the grain as being somewhat shrunken, while others speak of it as being plump; it may be generally classified as a fair sample.

Spring wheat is now grown in the western half of the province, and in the eastern half the crop appears to be also decreasing in popularity.

Barley.—This grain, like other cereals, will go considerably over the average in yield per acre. The condition of the crop is variable, some correspondents speaking of much injury from rain and lodging, while others describe it as being first-class, both in point of yield and quality.

Oats.—While in a few localities oats had been cut as correspondents reported at the beginning of August, the bulk of the crop had yet a week or two to ripen. The yield promises to be one of the largest, both as regards average and total yields, several correspondents classing it as the finest crop in years.

Rye.—The acreage of rye is comparatively small, and much of it is sown for pasture or soiling, and not for grain.

Peas.—During the last four or five years the acreage of peas in this province has shrunk by about one-half, owing to the ravages of the pea weevil, or, as it is popularly called, the "bug." This season, happily, the pest is mentioned only to tell of its absence. The crop has been injured more or less by rain, nevertheless, the yield per acre will run over an average.

Beans.—Where grown as a field crop, beans give promise of a large yield per acre, notwithstanding damage from heavy rains at the time of planting.

Hay and clover.—The season has been a remarkable one for this crop, cutting ranging all the way from the last week of July to the end of July. In fact, on the 1st of August there was some hay yet to mow in various localities, Fall wheat and other cereals having ripened before the heavily covered meadows could be cleared, and there being also a scarcity of labor.

Flax.—Flax is not so largely grown as formerly. The plant this season is generally described as being long, and of a good quality of fibre.

Potatoes.—A large yield of potatoes is promised, and of good quality. Some of the seed rotted on low land, owing to the wet weather after planting, but comparatively few correspondents anticipate rot in the new crop.

Roots.—The scarcity of labor, and the crowding of harvesting, forced a number of farmers to neglect their roots, and some fields are rather weedy. Nevertheless, all classes of roots promise a good yield, especially mangels and sugar beets, which are doing better than turnips.

Fruit.—All varieties of berries have yielded well, and grapes also promise well. Apples will be poor in point of yield, but the quality will

A TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL

Over Ninety Thousand Casualties on U. S. Railroads.

A Washington, D.C., despatch says:—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the railroad statistics for the year 1904, shows that there were at the end of the year 297,073 miles of railroads in the United States. Total number of casualties was 94,201, 10,046 having been killed and 84,155 injured. Of those killed 441 were passengers and of the wounded 9,111, or one passenger killed out of every 622,267 carried and one injured out of every 78,523 carried.

The number of passengers reported carried in the year was 715,419,682, increase 20,508,147. The passengers mileage, or the number of passengers carried one mile, was 21,923,213,586, increase 1,007,449,655. The number of tons of freight carried was 1,309,899,165, increase 5,504,842 tons. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried one mile, was 174,522,089,577. The gross earnings were \$1,975,174,091, increase \$74,327,184. The operating expenses were \$1,338,906,253, increase \$81,857,401. The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railroads of the United States as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, decrease 16,416. The wages and salaries paid for the year amounted to \$817,598,810.

WESTERN MILLS AT WAR

Coast Lumbermen Have Made Cut in Rates.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—War is on between the coast and mountain mills of British Columbia and Alberta, which may give the consumers of lumber in the North-West Territories the better of the deal. The lumbermen of the Mountain Mills Association organized a selling pool some time ago at Calgary, but seven or eight manufacturers would not go into the pool, with the result that it was impossible to maintain prices, and the independent dealers controlled the greater part of the business.

It is now stated that the coast mills of British Columbia have come into the game by deciding upon a cut in prices, which will necessitate a sharp lookout on the part of the mountain manufacturers if they wish to retain the trade of the North-West Territories. It is claimed that if the mountain mills, in order to meet the cut in the coast product, reduce to \$16, they will have to do business at a loss. The British Columbia Manufacturers' Association is said to have made the reduction in order to administer a practical rebuke to the mountain mills for the price-cutting which followed the organization of the selling pool.

CROP ESTIMATE LOWER.

Ogilvie Company's President Puts It at 75,000,000.

A Montreal despatch says: Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., speaking on Thursday on the Western crop yield, said: "Our reports continue very favorable, but the indications are that the yield will be a little below the average in the Red River Valley and the Mennonite reserve. While it is still a little early to make any definite estimate of the probable total yield, so far as our reports indicate and provided of course the weather for the next thirty days does not turn unfavorable, the average yield will likely approximate 18 bushels an acre. This would indicate a total crop of 72,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels.

"It is still too early to make any statement as to quality as this will

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Ontario—74c to 75c for No. 2 red and white at outside points; old No. 2 red and white are quoted at 77c to 78c. Coarse and spring wheat are purely nominal.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 3 Northern nominal at \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.03, and No. 3 northern, 87c to 87c, lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents for export are unchanged at \$3.20 to \$3.25, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba—\$5.30 to \$5.40 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.10 for second patents and \$4.90 to \$5 for bakers'.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Flour—Quiet and weak. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 northern, \$1.14; winter strong; No. 2 red quoted at 85c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 60c. Barley—Dull. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 61c. Canal freights steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The following were the quotations:—Export cattle, choice—\$1 25 to \$4 75. Do., medium 4 00 4 25. Do., bulls 3 50 3 75. Do., cows 3 25 3 50. Butchers', picked 4 00 4 30. Do., choice 3 75 4 00. Do., medium 3 50 3 75. Do., common 2 75 3 25. Do., cows, choice 3 25 3 50. Do., common 2 00 2 25.

ents for export are uncanceled at \$3.20 to \$3.25, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba \$5.30 to \$5.40 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.10 for second patents and \$4.90 to \$5 for bakers'.

Milled—Ontario—Bran, \$11.50 to \$12; shorts, \$17 to \$19, according to quality, at outside points.

Oats—New are unchanged at 28c to 30c for No. 2. Old oats are quoted at 36c to 37c for No. 2 at outside points.

Barley—The market is 38c to 43c at outside points, according to quality, new or old.

Rye—Dull at 57c to 58c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian nominal at 53c to 54c, Chatham freights. American firm at 62c to 62½c, lake and rail freights, for delivery at country points, or on track, Toronto.

Peas—The market is considerably lower, in view of good crop prospects, being quoted at 65c to 67c for No. 2 outside.

Rolls Oats—\$5 for cars of barrels on track here, and \$4.75 for cars of bags, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged. Creamery, prints 21c to 22c do solids 20c to 21c

Dairy—B. rolls, good to choice 17c to 18½c do medium 15c to 16c do tubs, good to choice 16c to 17c do inferior 14c to 15c

Cheese—11½c to 11½c per lb. Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 17½c to 18½c.

Potatoes—Quotations are about steady at 60c to 70c per bushel.

Baled Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy, old and new, are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton on track here, with 86 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Quint at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Live hogs have been further advanced to \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt., according to quality. It is not likely that the price of dressed hogs will be advanced. \$10 will be the lowest quotation.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American clear fat back, \$19.25 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5½c to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10½c to 11c; kettle rendered, 11c to 12c, according to quality; lams, 12c, 13c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; alive, \$7.35 for mixed lots, \$7.60 for selects.

Eggs—Straight stock, 18c to 18½c; No. 1, 15c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22½c to 23c; undergrades, 21½c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

Oats—Old are now quoted at 45½c for No. 2 and 44½c for No. 3 white per bushel. New crop oats are also quoted, and are now quoted to arrive at 38c to 39c for No. 2 white, and 37c to 38c for No. 3 white. The demand is only for small lots. Business continues quiet.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.70; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.40; winter wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$4.90, and in bags \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Milled—Manitoba bran in bags, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20, per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$19 to \$20; milled mouille, \$21 to \$24; straight grain mouille, \$28 to \$29 per ton.

Rolls Oats—\$2.40 to \$2.42½ per bag. Cornmeal continued quiet and steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.25 per ton in car lots.

Butchers, picked	4 00	4 30
Do., choice	3 75	4 00
Do., medium	3 50	3 75
Do., common	2 75	3 25
Do., cows, choice	3 25	3 50
Do., common	2 00	3 00
Do., bulls	1 75	2 25
Feeders, short-keeps	3 75	4 00
Do., medium	3 40	3 75
Do., light	3 00	3 40
Stockers, choice	3 00	3 50
Do., common	2 00	2 50
Do., bulls	2 00	2 25
Export ewes, p. cwt.	4 00	4 15
Do., bucks	3 00	3 40
Cull sheep, per cwt.	3 00	4 00
Lambs, per cwt.	5 50	6 00
Calves, per cwt.	3 50	5 50
Do., each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, selects, p. cwt.	7 25	7 35
Do., lights, p. cwt.	7 00	
Do., fats, per cwt.	7 00	

TRAIN RUNS INTO RIVER.

Only a Few of the Inmates Effect-escape.

A despatch from Norfolk, Va., says:—An excursion train from Kingston, N.C., for Norfolk, over the Atlantic Coast Line with 169 passengers aboard, ran into an open draw at the point where the road crosses the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River, some five miles from Norfolk, at 12.20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The first car of the train, which, passengers agree, was filled with people, dived head first into the draw, which does not exceed forty feet in width. It struck the centre pier, and thus displaced a portion of the roof. Through this small hole the half-dozen or so persons who escaped drowning crawled. The others, as the car stood uptilted, rolled down into the lower end, which was submerged, and, struggling and fighting for life, were drowned. Fourteen bodies have already been taken from the car, all except two being those of colored people.

TWELVE MEN KILLED.

Crushed Beneath a Huge Mass of Limestone.

A despatch from Allentown, Pa., says:—A mass of limestone, weighing thousands of tons, slid from a side of the quarry of mill A. of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company at Ormered at noon on Wednesday, just five minutes before time to quit work. Twenty-seven men were at work in the quarry, which is a thousand feet long, 150 feet across and 100 feet deep. The heavy rains of the past two days had softened the earth and caused the slide of rock. Where the fallen mass slipped away a smooth, nearly perpendicular wall was left rising sheer 100 feet above the bottom of the quarry, while the entire quarry floor was covered with broken, ragged rock. Only nine of the men got away safely, four escaping by running upon a mass of rock at the opposite side of the quarry. The remaining eighteen were huddled in a space ten feet square, twelve being killed and six injured. Two of the latter may die. All of the men are Slavonians.

TYPHOID IN WINNIPEG.

Seventy-three Cases are Already Reported for August.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: At a meeting of the Civic Health Committee on Thursday night it was announced that since Aug. 1 73 cases of typhoid fever has been reported at the City Health Office. Forty-five of the patients are residents of Winnipeg. From Aug. 1 to Aug. 16 last year 90 cases were reported to the authorities. Dr. Douglas stated that most of the fever cases had arisen in houses that were not modern, and that there were only four cases south of Notre Dame Avenue. The announcement has created considerable alarm in the city, many citizens fearing an epidemic as virulent as that of last Fall.

50 mangoes and sugar beets, which are doing better than turnips.

Fruit—All varieties of berries have yielded well, and grapes also promise well. Apples will be poor in point of yield, but the quality will be rather above the average. In many sections there will be barely enough for local consumption. Peaches have done better, and may be classed as from fair to good. Some correspondents report good yields of plums, while others claim an almost complete failure. The common red cherry did well, but other varieties were a disappointment. The reports regarding pears, as in the case of plums, vary much, but they have done better than apples.

Honey—Bees came through the winter in good condition, considering the trying nature of the season, and there was active swarming. The average yield of the province will be about 50 pounds to a colony, spring count, the yields ranging from 10 to 125 pounds, according to locality.

Pastures and Live Stock.—Reports are practically unanimous as to the favorable condition of pastures, several correspondents in various sections of the province declaring that summer pastures were never better. Live stock of all classes were doing well, although in some of the St. Lawrence counties flies were very troublesome.

Corn.—While there is great diversity in the reports concerning the condition of corn, the general tone may be considered favorable. The crop got a decided setback about the time of planting, owing to cold and wet weather, and the early outlook for corn was most discouraging. The very favorable weather of July, however, brought growth along with a bound.

Labor and wages.—There was more or less of a scarcity of farm labor all over the province, notwithstanding that the situation had been considerably relieved by the presence of fresh immigrants from Great Britain. Farmers are utilizing improved machinery and newer methods more and more in order to get along with less manual aid. Skilled farm laborers receive from \$30 to \$40 a month and from \$1.50 to \$2 a day during harvesting, but inexperienced men get as low as half these wages.

MANY WOLVES DESTROYED.

So Far This Year About 240 of Them Have Been Killed.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Provincial Treasurer's Department for the first seven months of this year, ending July 31st, has paid out in bounties for the destruction of wolves, about \$3,590. There is bounty allowed of \$15 for each animal destroyed, so that so far this year about 240 of them have been killed. For the whole of 1904 only \$3,839 was paid out for this purpose. Before the present year is ended it is expected that a far greater number will be killed than for many years past.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Caught in a Fierce Storm While Raising Their Nets.

A despatch from Goderich says:—On Saturday morning three fishermen, named Ferguson, Wood, and Bailey, residents of Bayfield, 12 miles south of Goderich, while out raising their nets, were caught in a fierce south-east gale that suddenly sprung up, and were blown before the gale out into Lake Huron. Several tugs were sent out on Sunday in search of the lost men, and the tug Edward Blake returned at night with the lost boat, which was picked up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The three men perished, and it is reported the body of Ferguson has been found.

turn unfavorable, the average yield will likely approximate 18 bushels an acre. This would indicate a total crop of 72,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels.

"It is still too early to make any statement as to quality as this will depend entirely on the weather."

GOT A BARGAIN.

"Soo" Merchants Fined Money in Old Trunk Purchased.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: An auction sale of unclaimed goods that had been left in William O'Brien's storage warehouse was held on Thursday afternoon. Several pieces of furniture and a number of trunks were bought in by local people purely on speculation. A particularly cheap looking old trunk was purchased by William Greer and William Marshall, "Soo" merchants, who paid \$3.05 for it. On opening it at home they found in it cash to the amount of \$225.59. The trunk apparently belonged at one time to an Italian, but there was no means of getting his name.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Exports of Domestic Produce Decreased \$813,852.

An Ottawa despatch says: For the month of July last Canada's imports amounted to \$3,001,625, an increase of \$96,125 as compared with the same month of last year. The exports of domestic produce totalled \$13,049,449, a decrease of \$813,852. There was a falling off in the exports of mining, fish, lumber, agricultural and manufactured products, but a gain of \$680.60 in animals and their products. The decrease in agricultural exports amounted to over \$1,000,000.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY

Western Contractors Are Now in Montreal.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The Grand Trunk Pacific divisional engineer here is at present engaged in organizing cross-section engineering parties, preparatory to awarding contracts for construction. Several Winnipeg contractors are now in Montreal bidding on the work. All the leading contractors have received invitations to tender for the whole or part of the work in the west. It is understood that contracts will be awarded within the next few days. The Railway Commission has approved location plans for 80 miles of the branch from Fort William, connecting with the main line of the new Transcontinental highway.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TOUR

Will Spend Several Weeks Sight-seeing in the West.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is announced that the Governor-General will be in Edmonton on Sept. 1, and Regina on Sept. 4. Afterwards his Excellency will spend six weeks sight-seeing and shooting in Manitoba and the Territories. The ladies of the party will go under canvas at Qu'Appelle Lake, which was a favorite spot with Lady Minto. The Governor-General will not go to British Columbia this year.

LORD CURZON RESIGNS.

And Lord Minto Has Been Appointed India's New Viceroy.

A London despatch says:—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kellston as Viceroy of India, and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor, was announced at the India Office on Sunday night.

ON THE FARM.

SUMMER BUTTER-MAKING.

It is easier to make good-flavored butter in summer than in winter, owing to the natural conditions being more favorable. Still, a little more care and thought in seemingly small matters would result in a much larger percentage of first-class dairy butter being made during the summer months, writes a correspondent.

Not enough care is given to the pasture field, and the rank weeds cows are permitted to eat result in making a poorer milk.

Bad water is another source of danger in hot weather. Cows are often compelled to drink from a stagnant pool, or go without. This is neither hygienic nor humane. It is a duty the dairyman owes his cows to see that they have access to plenty of pure water.

The manner and place of milking is one of the greatest sources in introducing bad flavor in milk. The practice of milking in a small paddock or in the barnyard is not a good one. The dust there is laden with manure, and the least wind lifts this light dust into the air, and much of it is carried down into the milk pail during the process of milking. This dust produces a most undesirable flavor, which is sometimes spoken of as "cowy flavor." A clean cow stable is really the proper place to milk—away from the heat, and dust, and flies and rain.

Many people do not strain the milk soon enough after milking. Milk will have a better flavor and will keep sweet longer if immediately after it is drawn it is strained through several thicknesses of cheese cloth.

Ice is an essential where creamers are used. Seldom do you find water cold enough to bring the cream thoroughly out of the milk. I have talked this and written of it so much that one would think it unnecessary to repeat it, yet only this week I tested samples of skim milk containing all the way from six-tenths of one per cent. up to three and two-tenths per cent. of butterfat. Enquiring the reason for the heavy loss, the answers were "No ice; and setting the milk either in a well or in a tub with water in it." Such work is foolishness. How can a person make any money from the dairy business when at almost the last step he loses almost all the profit there could possibly be in it. The milk in creamers should be quickly cooled to 45 degrees, and remain at that temperature for 24 hours; then you not only have the cream from the milk, but you have the milk settled out from the cream, giving you a richer quality of cream to churn and less bulk in the churn—two desirable things to obtain quality and quantity of butter. A good butter-maker knows that the richer the cream and the less in the churn, the lower the churning temperature, which give better quality to the butter and a more exhaustive churning.

Much cream is spoiled by allowing it either to stand too long before churning or by having it in too warm a place while gathering it. Better to have the cream with hardly any acid than to have it too sour. Keep it in a tank with the creamers, or in the spring, if the cellar becomes too warm these hot days. Keep the cream can covered, and stir the cream right from the bottom to the top twice a day: other-

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of the CANADA.

Galt will soon be supplied with natural gas.

Lord and Lady Gray may live in Winnipeg for a month this fall.

Partridge Island, at the entrance to St. John harbor, will be fortified.

The construction of a new light-house at Hamilton will be begun at once.

The Grand Trunk Pacific may use the Smoky River Pass in entering the Rocky Mountains.

The stables of the Campbell House, at Acton, were burned and the hotel was gutted on Friday.

The last stretch of the C. N. R. between Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton is being graded.

Canadian apples for South Africa must be free from black spot scale else they will be confiscated.

Mr. J. L. Robertson, Grand Chief of the Independent Order of Good Templars, died on Saturday.

The appointment of Messrs. Parent and McIsaac to the Transcontinental Railway Commission is gazetted.

Prince Louis of Battenburg, with 7 officers, 140 bluejackets and 4 naval guns, will visit Toronto on the 29th and 30th of this month.

The net traffic earnings of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway for April, May, June and July have averaged \$8,000 per month.

Chas. Howard Widdifield of Picton has been appointed junior Judge of Grey county and local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

The Plymouth Cordage Company have purchased a \$20,000 site at Welland, and will erect large mills to manufacture binder twine and rope.

The Brandon Binder Twine Company, a farmers' corporation, will be wound up. The assets are estimated at \$65,000 and the liabilities at \$10,000.

It is reported that C. P. R. officials have under consideration a proposition to supplant steam as motive power on the Fort William division by electricity.

William Lyall, of Montreal, purchased a Main street frontage near the C.N.R. terminus site, Winnipeg, and will erect a ten-storey hotel.

The Government have decided to let the law take its course in the case of Charles King sentenced to be hanged at Edmonton on Aug. 31.

According to the decision of Magistrate Ellis, the Menzie Wall Paper Company of New Toronto must pay a fine of \$250 for importing wall paper makers to take the place of strikers.

The C. P. R. Company have notified the Trade and Commerce Department that they will tender for the contract for carrying the transatlantic mails as soon as the present contract with the Allan Company expires next year.

Contracts for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to the coast, and also the branch line from Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, have been awarded to the National Construction Company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An English writer suggests that British manufacturers should secure a hearing before the Canadian tariff commission.

UNITED STATES.

The yellow fever outbreak at New Orleans is thought to be subsiding.

The Board of Review fixed the valuation of the property of Marshall Field in Chicago at \$10,000,

OYAMA EAGER FOR BATTLE

With His Generals He Protests Peace Terms Are Too Mild.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Moji, Japan, says that Gen. Linevitch has completed his defence works. His troops now number 500,000 men. Now that the rainy season is over and movements are again possible, the Russians are making reconnaissances in force, but by no means intend to take the offensive before the peace negotiations reach a definite issue. Gen. Linevitch fears that the Japanese will begin a battle and turn his flanks. Trainloads of troops are arriving from Russia. Many of the new men are being sent to the Tumen River.

The correspondent says he is unable to state the important movements of the Japanese, but considerable activity is soon to commence.

The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg says that those best informed consider only two alternatives possible—a rupture on Tuesday, or the continuation of the negotiations, with a great probability of success, but of the latter little hope is really entertained. Everything the correspondent heard confirms the impression that Gen. Linevitch's purpose has been achieved. The Emperor has firmly resolved to give him the opportunity he seeks on the battlefield, unless the Japanese moderate their demands. The Czar has just caused to be published his approbation of two loyal addresses protesting against the cession of a foot of territory or the payment of an indemnity.

OYAMA READY TO STRIKE.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Whatever opinion the Japanese military staff entertains regarding the probabilities of peace, it has made preparations to continue the war.

During the peace negotiations at Portsmouth the weather enforced an effective armistice. Operations on a large scale by each army were impossible, and the situation will probably be unchanged for the next fortnight or three weeks.

The rains throughout Manchuria have been unusually heavy and prolonged this summer. The country is now a swamp, and the roads are so soft that attempts to move artillery and heavy transports would be out of the question. There were many heavy rains in June and July, and the rainy season began in earnest about the middle of July. During the following three weeks there was a downpour almost daily. The valleys east of the railway particularly are inundated, and the streets are swollen, making the movements of carts and horses slow and difficult.

The Japanese army was fully prepared for a general advance before the rains began, and probably will give battle quickly with its whole strength so soon as the country is sufficiently dry, in the event that the peace negotiations fail.

GREAT RESERVE OF SUPPLIES.

Great reserve of supplies have been accumulated by the Japanese at the front and at Mukden, Tieling, and other base depots.

The army is in better condition than ever before for work. The health of the troops throughout the summer has been kept at a high standard, and the percentage of sickness has been far below that of the same period last year.

The army's energies have been devoted to transporting munitions,

were repulsed. The Russian loss was 85. There was only one Japanese casualty.

Three companies of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were repulsed eight miles north-west of Changtu, leaving 10 corpses on the field. A small attack upon Miwanpaomiaoc was also repulsed.

CZAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Czar received in audience at Peterhof on Wednesday the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. He spoke of his love of peace and his repugnance to war, but, apparently, did not refer to current events.

ARRESTS IN ST. PETERSBURG

University Professors Among the Prisoners.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—P. N. Milukoff, professor of Russian history in the University of St. Petersburg; Prof. T. N. Denissevitch, and many others, all identified with the reform movement, were arrested at their respective residences on Sunday night by the political police and are now in prison. Altogether there were 17 political arrests on Sunday night, mostly of professors, advocates, physicians, and architects.

The reason given by the Department of Police for the arrests is that the prisoners were arranging for a meeting to condemn the Imperial manifesto. Their contention is that they were simply planning to continue the reform campaign.

The arrests have created a sensation in St. Petersburg.

The employees of all the factories in Warsaw, Lodz, and Poblancie have struck. It is rumored that there will be a general strike of railways throughout Russia soon.

STRIKERS ARE STARVING.

Many Deaths Reported From Hunger and Disease.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the results of the continuous strikes are becoming terribly apparent. Among the strikers of the Putiloff Works, who with their families number 60,000, hunger and disease are making terrible ravages. The number of deaths, especially among the children, is alarming. The state of things at Ivanovosnessensk is worse. The strike there lasted three months, and 150,000 are absolutely starving. The number of deaths from hunger exceeds those among the Putiloff workers. The Sormova Steel Works at St. Petersburg have closed, making 14,000 idle. At Riga 15,000 men, with their families have been fighting hunger for over three months.

POLAND IS EXCITED.

A General Strike Proclaimed Throughout the Country.

A despatch from Warsaw, Russian Poland, says:—A general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland as a protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the scheme for representation in the National

to have the cream with hardly any acid than to have it too sour. Keep it in a tank with the creamers, or in the spring, if the cellar becomes too warm these hot days. Keep the cream can covered, and stir the cream right from the bottom to the top twice a day; otherwise you are likely to have white specks in your butter, caused by the curd becoming too firm, and these specks quickly make butter go off flavor in warm weather.

All during the summer in my demonstrations I have to make the butter in the middle of the day, and the hall is often small, full of people, and very warm. The heat does not trouble me so much, but the one condition which I really do dread and cannot overcome is having the cream brought warm to me. Even though I may cool the cream just before putting it in the churn the butter will come soft, for although I have cooled the butter fat, I have not allowed time for it to firm. In summer-time, or, in fact, any time of the year, it is better for the cream to be below churning temperature for several hours before churning, then if need be heat it just before putting it in the churn.

I frequently have the cream put in a spring or ice water the night before churning; warm weather has then no terror for me, for the butter will always come in firm, granular form.

If the cream is warm the butter comes soft. It is difficult to get the buttermilk from it, and still harder to get the salt evenly distributed through it. Soft churned butter is often streaked in color on this account, and never has good grain or "standing up" qualities when exposed to the heat.

If one has to churn warm cream, then it is well to allow cold water to stand in the churn for some time. Just as soon as the butter breaks add some cold water to check the butter gathering, in order to get a more exhaustive churning. Wash the butter twice in plenty of water, and allow the last water to stand on the butter for a while. If there is no ice and the water not very cold add a cup or two of salt to the wash water. The salt lowers the temperature of the water slightly and helps draw out the buttermilk. Salt and give a slight working, then set aside to firm, and give another working. In hot weather it is a good plan to salt in the churn. This method partly works the butter, and so lessens the time the butter has been exposed to the warm air.

The great secret of successful summer butter-making is keeping the temperature down. To put it all in a few words, in summing it up, I would say: Keep the milk cold to get the cream out. If a separator is used the cream must be quickly and thoroughly cooled as soon as separated. Keep the cream can in a cool place to avoid over-ripening of the cream. Churn at as low a temperature as possible, and wash the butter in plenty of cold water. Keep the butter in a cool, clean, dark place.

NEW WHEAT DISEASE.

"Yellow Berry" is Prevalent From Texas to Canada.

A despatch from St. Paul says:—According to Prof. Leclerc and Chittcott, of the Department of Agriculture, who are in South Dakota on a tour, the wheat crop of the United States is menaced by a new disease, known as "yellow berry." They report the disease prevalent in a greater or less extent through the wheat belt from Texas to Canada, being most noticeable in Kansas and Nebraska. The disease consists of a yellow spot on the wheat berry, sometimes covering half the berry. Its origin is a mystery. It damages the quality of grain, but does not affect the yield.

UNITED STATES.

The yellow fever outbreak at New Orleans is thought to be subsiding. The Board of Review fixed the valuation of the property of Marshall Field in Chicago at \$40,000,000.

After Rev. Dr. Simpson's missionary sermon at the Christian and Missionary Alliance camp meeting at Old Orchard, Me., \$45,000 was contributed in cash and pledges.

Walter P. Kraft, transfer clerk of the Equitable Trust Co., and about \$20,000 of the company's money, are missing from Chicago. The police are looking for Kraft.

In an encounter with another of the same species, Rex, a valuable St. Bernard dog, had the artery of his right leg severed. Dr. Morrison, of the Emergency Hospital, New York, dressed the wound and the dog was saved from bleeding to death.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church, Chicago, said on Sunday in a sermon, that John D. Rockefeller was a religious man, but morally color blind, and he should, like St. Paul, confess his sins and be forgiven.

The cause of the Nickel Plate Railroad wreck, at Vermillion, Ohio, in which twelve were killed, was the incorrect time kept by the engineer's watch. He believed he had eight minutes to get to a certain siding.

GENERAL.

A representative National Assembly will be granted in Russia.

The disturbances in the Baltic provinces of Russia are causing serious alarm.

Industrial and agrarian troubles in some parts of Spain are causing great suffering.

A Berlin despatch gives an alarmist report of unfriendly relations between Britain and Germany.

Henry Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish novelist, has been sentenced to detention for an indeterminate period for signing protests against the Russification of Polish schools.

DEATH OF SENATOR WARK

Passed Away at Fredericton in His 102nd Year.

A Fredericton, N.B., despatch says:—The hoisting of flags at half-mast on the City Hall, Parliament Buildings, and other public buildings shortly before 9 o'clock on Sunday morning announced that Hon. David Wark, Senator, and the oldest legislator in the world, had passed away. The death was a most peaceful one, and the end was not unexpected. He suffered from no disease, weakness and extreme age being the only complaints.

Some weeks ago, he was stricken by the heat, but rallied until a short time ago, when he again became unwell. Each day he grew weaker, and early Sunday morning it was seen that the end was approaching. At 8.40 in the morning Senator Wark ended a life of 101 years 6 months and 1 day. His mind remained clear to the last, and he looked forward to death with Christian fortitude.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

Nursed Her Whole Family Through the Smallpox.

A Fort Frances despatch says:—The entire family of Henry Forster, near Devlin, excepting the mother, have been attacked by smallpox. Mrs. Forster nursed them all through it successfully, practically without medical attendance, as its existence was not known for some weeks. Mrs. Forster warned the neighbors to keep away, although she did not know what the disease was. In order to keep life in the stock during the illness of her husband she carried hay in bundles on her back through muskeg and water for a considerable distance.

than ever before for work. The health of the troops throughout the summer has been kept at a high standard, and the percentage of sickness has been far below that of the same period last year.

The army's energies have been devoted to transporting munitions, building bridges, making roads and unceasing target practice by the artillery and infantry when the weather permitted. From the sound of firing within the Japanese lines for many days it was thought that a battle was progressing.

A despatch from Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters in Manchuria quotes the Commander-in-Chief as being ready to resume operations if the peace negotiations fail. Further than that, the Field Marshal maintained his usual reserve.

STRONGER TERMS.

A despatch to the London Telegram from Tokio, under date of Thursday, says that the throne received a strong memorial from Field Marshal Oyama and all the generals, declaring that the forces were anxious to deliver a crushing blow to the enemy, and strenuously advocating the imposition of stronger terms.

The same correspondent says that a distinct change of feeling has taken place in influential circles, and that peace prospects are now considered excellent.

MORE GUNS FOR JAPS.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Japanese Government is negotiating with the Krupps for fresh orders of armor plate and guns. Director Eccius, of the Krupp firm, is rearranging the contracts with Japanese agents.

KRUGER RETIRED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Vice-Admiral Kruger, commander of the Black Sea fleet, and Rear-Admiral Vishnevsky, the second in command, have been compulsorily retired. Capt. Gazevitch, commander of the Georgi Pobiedonosteff, one of the battleships on which the recent mutiny took place, has been retired with the rank of rear-admiral, and the commander of the transport Prout, on which there was a mutiny at St. Petersburg, has been retired with the rank of captain.

WARSHIPS NOT BLOWN UP.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says:—It is now ascertained that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were not blown up or sunk by gunfire. The Russians opened the valves, having previously greased and otherwise protected the machinery and vital parts. Evidently the capture of 203-Metre Hill exposed the ships to such danger that the Russians decided to sink them pending their recovery when the command of the sea had been regained by the Baltic fleet. Their four battleships and two cruisers will speedily form a serviceable addition to the Japanese fleet.

Recent fears of an inferior rice crop in Japan have been dispelled. The crop is now expected to be fully up to the average.

ROADS ARE IMPROVING.

A despatch to the London Times from Nogue says: "The weather has been completely dry for a fortnight and the roads are improving, but the Liao Valley is a swamp, making operations impossible until the dry season is fully established.

"The Russians periodically skirmish boldly close up to the Japanese front, but retire on asserting that the Japanese positions have not been changed. Their spies are being continually captured."

ONLY ONE JAP CASUALTY.

A despatch from Tokio says: A battalion of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, with 14 guns, attacked Ershilipao, in Manchuria, eight miles north of Changtu on the morning of Aug. 21. They

Throughout the Country.

A despatch from Warsaw, Russian Poland, says:—A general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland as a protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the scheme for representation in the National Assembly. The strike began here on Monday. Employees of the Vistula Railway quit work, and many trains were left standing at intermediate stations.

Eighty Socialists, carrying arms, while attempting to enter the city were opposed by a detachment of Cossacks. Eight of the Socialists were killed, and the others arrested.

Employees of factories at Warsaw, Lodz and Pobjanie have joined the strikers. Besides the Vistula Railway, the Terespol line and the light railways have been compelled to suspend service.

USED COAL OIL ON FIRE.

Chatham Girl Was Burned to Death—Can Exploded.

A despatch from Chatham says:—Bertha Smith, a young colored woman, 19 years of age, attempted to light the kitchen fire with coal oil at noon on Monday, and was burned to death. The girl was pouring oil on the fire when the can exploded. She was instantly wrapped in flames and, screaming, rushed into the bedroom nearby, where she wrapped herself up in the bed covers. She died in a short while from her injuries.

PICKED UP A LIVE WIRE.

Brantford Young Man Has a Live-ly Experience.

A despatch from Brantford says:—In full view of hundreds of spectators on Saturday afternoon David McFadegan, a young man living on George street, had a marvellous escape from instant death. During the heavy rainstorm an electric wire broke on Dalhousie street. To the horror of many McFadegan was seen to pick it up, only to be whirled around and knocked flat. The wire was quickly cut and medical attendance given McFadegan. The doctors say he may survive.

ANTHRAX CAUSED DEATH.

Man Near Collingwood Caught Disease From Dead Cattle.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Provincial Health authorities have been informed that anthrax has caused the death of one man and six cattle near Collingwood. Another man is reported to be ill with the disease, which however, is not regarded as contagious among human beings. The man who died contracted it while skinning some of the dead animals.

EVERY BONE BROKEN.

Workman at Montreal Caught in a Steam Hammer.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Joben Wass, 50 years of age, met a violent death while at work in the Grand Trunk shops on Wednesday. He got caught in a steam hammer, and before the machinery could be stopped, nearly every bone in his body was fractured. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries he lived a couple of hours after being admitted to the General Hospital, and retained consciousness until the very last.

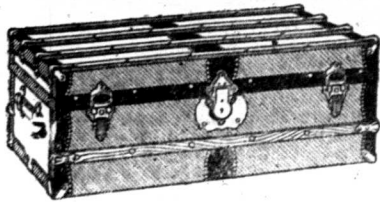
CHINA'S EMPRESS IN PERIL.

Life Attempted at Tien-Tsin Gate by Man Dressed as Soldier.

A Tien-Tsin despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, of Berlin, says that an attempt was made upon the life of the Empress of China on Wednesday as she was passing through the north-west gate of the city to her Summer palace. Her assailant was dressed as a soldier, and was bayoneted by the guard.

THAT TRIP.

If you are going on a trip this summer you will need something in travelling goods. We can suit you with one of the largest stocks in Ontario to choose from.



SUIT CASES.

\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75
2.00, 2.25, 2.50
2.75, 3.00, 3.50
and up to 8.50

Telescopes, - 35c, to \$1.35.

Trunks, \$1.75 to 9.00.

Steamer Trunks a Swell Range from \$4.50 up.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Monday, Sept 4th, is Labor Day.

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Addington Fair will be held at Tamworth this year on September 23rd.

Marriage license and a fine wedding ring. Secrecy guaranteed, at F. Cheneck's Jewelry Store. Next Royal Hotel.

The large posters for the Lennox Fall Show were issued this week from this office. The dates are September, 19th, and 20th.

The music loving public of Napanee, will be pleased to learn that they are soon to have the chance of hearing Mr. Frank Eaton, the famous Baritone Soloist of New York. The E. M. Church are making arrangements with him for an evening towards the end of September.

The bakery business carried on by Richard Marrian, has been taken over by Geo. Herbert Saunders. Mr. Saunders has had a wide experience in the baking and confectionary business and will give ample satisfaction to his customers.

VINEGARS
Best Qualities
WHITE WINE
—and—
CIDER VINEGARS
Also all kinds of
PURE SPICES.
for pickling purposes.
FRANK H. PERRY.

A very enjoyable lawn social was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grange, on Friday evening last. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The Napanee band rendered choice selections of music during the evening. The attendance was large and receipts very encouraging to the ladies who had the affair in hand.

Fall Fairs.

Toronto—Aug. 26th to Sept. 11th.
Ottawa—Sept. 8th to 16th.
Peterboro—Sept. 26th, 26th, 27th.
Renfrew—Sept. 26th, 27th.
Napanee—Sept. 19th and 20th.
Picton—Sept. 27th and 28th.
Odesa—Oct 6th.
Tamworth—Sept. 23rd.

Our entire stock of gas and gasoline stoves for the balance of the season at cost for cash.

MADOLE & WILSON.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

DENBIGH.

A very pleasant event took place lately, in our generally, very quiet village on the 9th, inst., being the marriage of Miss Florence Lane, daughter of our esteemed Postmaster, Mr. John Lane,

New Fall Suitings

This week brought us three consignments of our Fall Suitings, Overcoatings, and Pantings, and there certainly is a large number of handsome suitings ready for your selection.

Our Mr. Johnston is a thoroughly up-to-date Cutter, and is giving entire satisfaction.

We can make you a pure Worsted or All Wool Tweed Suit from \$14 to \$17. More exclusive Suitings range at \$18.00, 20.00, 22.00, and 24.00.

Overcoats \$13 to \$25.

Pants \$3.25 to \$7.

Make your selections early while you have choice of Patterns.

J. L. BOYES,

A Perfect Fit.

The assurance of a perfect fit means more to some men than quality of material. But why not have both when you can get them. We use only the best of linings and trimmings and can guarantee both fit and materials.

JAMES WALTER'S, Merchant Tailor.
Napanee.

Remanded for Sentence.

Thos. Hearn, arrested on a charge of stealing \$50, was tried before Judge Madden. He pleaded guilty and was remanded until Saturday when he will appear for sentence. Provided full restitution is made, and all costs in connection with the case are paid, he will be let off on suspended sentence. He will also have to furnish bonds for keeping the peace.

Died at Camden East.

Mr. W. W. Sherlock, one of the pioneers of Camden Township passed away at his residence near Camden East on Wednesday Aug. 16, aged 98 years. Mr. Sherlock came from Ireland over forty years ago and has resided ever since in the township of Camden, and by his death the Township loses one of its most respected residents. Deceased leaves a widow and two sons, Messrs. P. J. Sherlock, Killarney, Man, and Mr. S. G. M. Sherlock, of Winnipeg, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. The funeral took place from his late residence on Friday last.

Come and get your Wedding Ring and marriage license from F. Cheneck, next Royal Hotel.

Died at California.

Mr. Robert Hogeboom, of Santa Rosa, Cal., died at his home on Friday Aug. 18th, after a lingering illness. He was a son of the late Stephen Hogeboom of the Seventh Concession of Ernestown, three miles from Wilton. Mr. Hogeboom married Jane, a daughter of the late Jacob Shibley.

He has a brother James, living on the Ham farm near Conway P. O.

Mrs. Hogeboom has two sisters and a brother living in Napanee.

Five children survive, three girls and two boys. They with their mother will continue to reside at their home in Santa Rosa.

Washing Machines, best makes, wash ing mad easy by buying one of our washers
MADOLE & WILSON

Death of Wm. Allen.

One of Napanee's oldest and most respected residents passed away Monday in the person of Wm. Allen. It will be re-

Rooms to Let.

Nice comfortable rooms, suitable for ladies. Apply to NELSON DEANS, corner of Robert and Thomas street.

Fishing Tackle.

Steel and Split Bamboo Poles, Reels. Lines, Landing nets.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Yarker.

Look out please for the Excursion of the Season. The School of St. Anthony's Church, Yarker, will hold their annual excursion to Kingston, Thursday, Aug. 31st 1905. Cheap fares assured and a good time anticipated.

Married at Enterprise.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of T. Coudy, by Rev. R. Allin, J. Dopkin, was married to Miss Edna M. Newton, of Enterprise. The groom was assisted by his brother, Irvine Dopkin, while Miss Edna Walker attended the bride. After congratulations, the bridal party with a few intimate friends, partook of a dainty dejeuner. The young couple are highly respected, and start life under favorable auspices.

Vinegars.

We keep nothing but the strongest makes, just what you want to save pickles. Try us next time at GREY LION GROCERY.

Obituary.

The Death of Joseph Sproule, at the age of 78 years past occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Baker, on Sunday 20th Aug. 1905, where all was done during his long illness, about two years, that willing hands could do to ease his suffering pain. He was born and spent his boyhood days at Westbrook, and the remainder of his life in Lennox and Addington, the last thirty years at Odesa, where he was well known and respected. Always a cheerful giver to all worthy objects, the churches and mission work, of both home and abroad. He was particularly kind and generous to the poor, or anyone in need. He married Miss Marie Hamilton, Nov. 21st, 1905, who is left now with a family of four daughters and two sons to mourn their loss, in which they have the sincere sympathy of their many friends. The funeral was conducted at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Baker, on Aug. 22nd, by the Rev. Rural Dean Dobb, of the English Church, and the remains were deposited in the Cataract Vault awaiting the arrival of the son, Fred, from Deloraine, Man, before burial.

Baskets.

Apple baskets, Root baskets 1 bush. and 2 bush., also market baskets cheap at GREY LION HAREWARE.

Estimates for 1906.

The following are the estimates as adopted at a meeting of the town council held August 10th:

Interest and Debentures.....	\$ 6225.25
County Rate.....	2600.00
Collegiate Institute.....	5400.00
Public Schools.....	2900.00
Streets.....	3000.00
Fire, Water and Light.....	2500.00
Town Property.....	500.00
Printing.....	125.00
Elections.....	50.00
Market.....	25.00
Police.....	50.00
Board of Health.....	125.00
Poor and Sanitary.....	500.00
Salaries.....	2500.00
Balance due Board of Education	2900.00
Heating and Lighting.....	200.00
Mortgage on Isolation Hospital...	235.75
Contingent Fund.....	749.75
	30585.75

The rate was struck at 7½ mills on the dollar for school purposes and 19½ mills on the dollar for general purposes.

Sugars.

We sell nothing but Redpath's granulated 16 lbs for \$1.00. Brown sugar 20 lbs for \$1.00. Right prices by the cwt. at GREY LION GROCERY

Cleverly Constructed Display.

Madole & Wilson's Special." That is the name given to the imitation of a railway engine, compiled from goods taken from the shelves, and displayed in the show window of Madole & Wilson's hard-

The bakery business carried on by Geo. and Marrigan, has been taken over by Geo. Herbert Saunders. Mr. Saunders has had a wide experience in the baking and confectionary business and will give ample satisfaction to the large circle of customers he is sure to obtain.—Deseronto Tribune.

Oil Heaters for Sept. Evenings, Gas Heaters for Dining Rooms. Fall Heating Specialities.

BOYLE & SON.

Mr. W. F. Gerow, the genial proprietor of the Palace Road cheese factory, this week presented the proprietor of this paper with about ten pounds of most delicious cheese, for which we duly extend thanks. Mr. Gerow's reputation as a cheese maker, as everybody knows, is second to none and it is therefore unnecessary to say that this gift was very acceptable indeed.

E. Loyst has a car Royal Household and Hunt's Best Diamond flour, all other grades, 100 tons Ont. Bran, 100 tons Ont. Shorts, White Shorts, all kinds of ground feed, coarse corn meal, fine for eating. Breakfast foods at cost. Windsor bbl. Salt, fine and coarse, in sacks. Rock salt, Coal oil, Pressed Hay, Paris Green. Highest price for eggs, cash or trade. Good 25 cts. Tea 20 ton car of corn and oat feed. One price to all.

E. LOYST.



You need not resort to fisticuffs to settle which is the most accurate. Our Regina Watches excel everything for good time, keepers and durability. Then ours is by all odds the best place to get any watch repairing well done and guaranteed as everything is personally attended to.

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELRY STORE.
Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

—IN—

Clothing-to-Order

—IN—

Clothing Ready-Made

We will compete with
any Concern doing
business.

A. E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.
Grange Block.

ly, in our generally, very quiet village on the 9th, inst., being the marriage of Miss Florence Lane, daughter of our esteemed Postmaster, Mr. John Lane, to Mr. J. R. Stewart, Principal of the Public School, at Geleit, Victoria Co. The solemn act was performed at the Methodist Church, by Rev. J. R. Butler, brother-in-law of the bride. After the performance of the official act the party with about one hundred invited guests, assembled at Vistamere Cottage the residence of Mr. John S. Lane, brother of the bride, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them. The happy bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents.

The present proprietors of the Graphite Mine, Allanhurst, in this township, have been doing considerable prospecting and working on the property during the last two weeks and seem to be well satisfied with the results. They have sent a shipment of ore to New York, to get it thoroughly tested, and if the result will be as favorable as the managers expect, the most approved of machinery for milling the ore here, will at once be ordered.

Paul A. Stein, of Sault Ste. Marie, but a son of Paul Stein of this place had the misfortune to slip in getting off a street car, and to break one of his legs. He is now in the hospital for treatment.

Miss Anna Marquardt, of Hardwood Lake, Renfrew Co., and her sisters Wanda and Elith spent a few days here visiting friends and relatives.

Pickling Spices.

All pure and the strongest. Give us a trial. For sale at GREY LION GROCER.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

WILTON.

The Methodist congregation will hold a lawn social next Tuesday evening, Aug. 20th, on the lawn of Mr. Jas. Lewis.

The regular service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning was omitted as Miss Wartman, Wesley, gave a very interesting report of the recent International Sunday School convention in Toronto.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church gave an "At home" at the parsonage on Wednesday afternoon last. Mrs. Nelson Amey, Switzerville, read an excellent report of the W.M.S. convention at Oshawa. Special music was given by Miss Flossie Caton, Odessa, and Miss Pearl Switzer.

Miss Floy Guesse, Marvale, is the guest of Miss Sara Davey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Gordanier, Napanee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Napanee, and Miss Maggie Gordanier were guests at W. H. Nelson's on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Guesse, Sydenham, were guests of Mrs. Burt on Monday.

Miss Flossie Caton, Odessa, spending the last two weeks with friends here has returned home.

Miss Nellie Mills is visiting friends in Portland.

Miss Grace Wallace is visiting her sister, Mrs. Topping, Egin.

Miss Cora Switzer, Desmond, was the guest of Mrs. R. A. Whittam at the parsonage last week.

LeRoy Gallagher is visiting friends in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gallagher, Toronto, accompanied by Miss Myrtle Gallagher and Clinton Gallagher, Harrowsmith were guests at L. L. Gallagher's on Sunday last. Harvey Sills and Roy Wartman, Sydenham were the guests of Blake Switzer on Sunday.

Congratulations to Miss Eva Gallagher on the success of her recent examination for her "Second" at Sydenham High School.

Mrs. Jacob Roblin, Adolphustown, at A. F. Miller's.

Our school opened this week with Mr. R. G. Coglin, Bath, as teacher.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

The best of their class at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Death of Wm. Allen.

One of Napanee's oldest and most respected residents passed away Monday in the person of Wm. Allen. It will be remembered that about a week ago he went to the cemetery to attend to his wife's grave, and was stricken with paralysis, and lay in the cemetery all night, and from this shock he never rallied passing peacefully away, Monday, upon the eighty-second anniversary of his birth.

He was one of Napanee's earliest settlers. He was for over fifty years in the employ of the Herring company, a moulder by trade. A family of one son and four daughters survive; they are Samuel Allen, Deseronto; Mrs. James Stark, Napanee; Mrs. Edwards, Boston; Miss Sarah, New York; and Miss Maggie, at home. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder for many years. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock to the Eastern cemetery.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
1905.

Latest advices from Winnipeg state that the Wheat Crop of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest will exceed all previous seasons; a great number of Eastern laborers will be required to assist at Harvesting. A Farm Laborers' Excursion will be run from points:

GOING DATES

August 29, 1905—Stations south of, but not including, main line Toronto to Sarnia.

September 2, 1905—Main line Toronto to Sarnia and stations north (except north of Cardwell Junc. and Toronto on North Bay Section.)

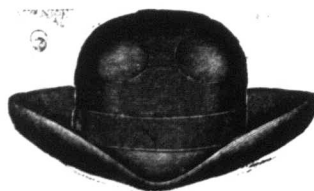
September 4th, 1905—From all points Toronto and east to and including Sharbot Lake, and Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Junc. on North Bay and Midland Divisions.

Tickets will be sold to female as well as to male laborers. Tickets will not be sold at half rate to children.

Further information will be supplied on application to C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P. Railway, 71 Yonge St., Toronto. Intending excursionists should notify nearest ticket agent at once.

Cord wood and Block wood
for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t-f.



ONE OF THE
NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

MADOLE & WILSON'S SPECIAL. That is the name given to the imitation of a railway engine, compiled from goods taken from the shelves, and displayed in the show window of Madole & Wilson's hardware store. Altogether one hundred and forty-two different articles of merchandise are used in the construction of this novel window display. No detail is forgotten in the endeavor to carry out the idea of a railway scene. Telegraph poles, wires, water tank, rails, etc., are all complete. Two hay forks, one at each end, cupboard knobs as insulators, and rope stretched from one to the other, represent telegraph poles and wires. A galvanized bushel measure, set upon a piece of tin piping, represents the water tank. The articles used in the construction of the engine and tender are as follows: two dust pans for cow-catcher, milk can for boiler, with two 2-quart pails and milk strainer for smoke stack, and a dark lantern for headlight; the bell is an ordinary dinner bell, with a hose nozzle for a whistle. Two register faces, for sides, with dripping pans for top and bottom make the engineer's cab. Two toy men represent the engineer and fireman "and it is said the engineer, leaning out of the cab window, bears a strong resemblance to one of the popular clerks, but of course it would take a close observer to note the latter fact." The coal tender is a gasoline stove oven with charcoal for fuel. Register faces make the drive wheels, with hammer handles for connections. The wheels under the boiler are pulley sheaves, and two-foot rules answer the purpose of a piston-rod with a honey can as steam chest. The track upon which the novel construction is placed is an ordinary barn door track. The idea is original with the firm's staff who feel justly proud of their endeavor to make a novel window display.

**McConkey's
Chocolates**

Fred L. Hooper, At the Medical Hall.

Mr F E O'Flynn, Belleville, caught a 41 lb maskinonge at Glen Island on Wednesday.

Geo W Quance, superintendent at the Canning Factory received word Tuesday evening that his mother had suffered a stroke of paralysis Thursday night he also got word that his brother, Prof Herbert T Quance was very sick with typhoid fever, and to be ready to go home at any time.

Guns and Rifles, Shot, Wads, Loaded Shells, Cartridges, Black and Smokeless Powder.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Handing Out a Hint.

School Director (to teacher)—We were thinking of having a nice motto framed and put over your desk to encourage the children. How would "Knowledge is Wealth" do? Teacher—That wouldn't do at all. The children know how small my salary is, and they might draw conclusions of their own.

Sullivan and Booth.

It is a pathetic as well as a humorous remark that Laurence Hutton in his reminiscences attributes to John L. Sullivan. When the news came of the death of Edwin Booth the great fighter in sincere sorrow remarked, "Well, there are only a few of us left!"

Asking Too Much.

He With the Whiskers—Say, feller, why don't you wear two glasses instead of only one? He With the Monocle—Why, deuce take it, y' know, a feller has to see, doesn't he?

Never be grandiloquent when you want to drive home the truth. Don't whip with a switch that has the leaves on it if you want to tingle.—Beecher.

Repairs.

Colters shears and shoes for several plows always on hand at GREY LION HARDWARE.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Charles H. Fletcher

ONLY THE BEST

—OF—

Linings and Trimmings

being used, you can depend on the
SUIT

Holding It's Shape

and giving

THE BEST OF WEAR

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanea.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship hogs on Tuesday next the 29th inst., and pay the highest market price for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

Fishing Tackle.

The celebrated Buck Tail Baits the great Bass bait. Something new to catch the fish. Call and see them. Also all kinds of poles, reels, lines etc., for sale at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Curious Bird Habits.

It is a well known fact that if the young of almost any kind of bird are taken from the nest before they can fly the old ones will feed them attentively if the cage in which the little birds are inclosed is placed somewhere where the parents can reach it, and a popular but erroneous belief is current that they do this for a time, and end by poisoning the young ones. This, however, is a mistake, the fact being that at a certain stage of a young bird's existence, when it is naturally able to begin catering for itself, the parent birds, also quite naturally, cease to attend it, and then, if the birdlings are shut up in the cage and their custodian has not thought of placing some food at their disposal they necessarily die, not from poison administered by the parents, but from starvation.

The Storthing.

Norway's legislative body is known as the storthing, which means the "great court" and should be pronounced to rhyme with "courting." The second part of the word is identical with the English word "thing," as the Scandinavian languages, in common with Anglo-Saxon, have the same word for "thing" and "council." In modern English a trace of the second sense survives in the word "bustings," which came to mean the public platform upon which a candidate appeared at election time, though originally the "busting" was the council at which the candidate was elected, the "house-thing" or house council.

How Thermometers Are Made.

A small glass tube blown into a bulb at one end is partly filled with mercury. The mercury is boiled to expel the air and fill the tube with mercury.

Just to Show You

how superior our Spices and Vinegars are, we will give you a sample of our Real Cider Vinegar and Chemically Pure Pickling Vinegar at

Wallaces' Red Cross Drug Store.

Model Wives.

In a wedding sermon entitled "The Rib Restored," preached in St. Dionis Back church, Fenchurch street, in 1655, by Richard Meggot, afterward dean of Salisbury, the preacher thus defined a good wife:

"A help she must be in her family, being not only a wife, but a housewife—not a field wife, like Dinah, nor a treet wife, like Thamar, or a window wife, like Jezebel, but a housewife."

And another preacher about the same date, the Rev. Simeon Singleton, said that a wife should be at once like and unlike three things. "First, she should be like a snail, always keep within her house; but she should not be like a snail, carry all she has upon her back. Secondly, she should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Thirdly, she should be like the town clock, always keep time regularly; but she should not be like the town clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her."—T. P.'s London Weekly.

Patiently Wait For Her.

A Missouri contemporary rises to remark: "Once I was young, but now I am old, and I have never seen a girl that was unfaithful to her mother that ever came to be worth a one eyed button to her husband. It is the law of God. It isn't exactly in the Bible, but it is written large and awful in the miserable lives of many unfit homes. I'm speaking for the boys this time. If one of you chaps comes across a girl that, with a face full of roses, says to you as she comes to the door, 'I can't go for thirty minutes, for the dishes are not washed yet,' you wait for that girl. You sit right down and wait for her, because some other fellow may come along and carry her off, and right there you lose an angel. Wait for that girl and stick to her like a bur to a woolly dog."

Tar and Feathers.

"The Greek was the first to apply tar and feathers to the body of an offender," said a doctor. "Then, as now, this punishment of the victim was considered one of the worst possible. In fact, tarring and feathering was considered a greater punishment than hanging. It was a living punishment of the most repulsive kind. Aerating of the blood to a certain extent through the skin takes place, and in the naked skin assures this is a very important part of the aerating process. In man the skin does about one-thirtieth part of the work, while the lungs do the rest. It has been demonstrated that frogs live but a few hours after having been given a coat of varnish. A man that is so unfortunate as to receive a coat of tar and feathers so soon as freed from his persecutors seeks to free himself from the recently applied tar. A man with good kidneys could endure longer such an application than one suffering from an attack of any disease affecting the kidneys. Death might follow his suffering. The skin is a great absorbent agent."

Democracy on Warships.

Visitors to the big warships in the

E. ARMITAGE, Successor to THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

Great Seven Days Bargain Sale

A Clean up in the Glove and Mantle Department.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, we place on sale nine Dozen Ladies' Alexandra finished and unfinished Kid Gloves. Regular prices of these Gloves are \$1.00 and 1.25 during this Seven Days' Sale from Aug. 26th to Sept. 2nd, our price will be your choice from the nine dozen 79 Cents a Pair.

See Display of Gloves in Our West Window During Sale.

Mantles that Must Go Now

You need them for early fall, we need the space for other goods.

31 Ladies' early fall weight Jackets in colors black, grey, and fawn, have got to go during this sale, and behind them we place a double barrelled push out price. These coats are all new up-to-date goods. This season's purchase.

4	only, regular	\$10.00	for	\$7.49
5	"	7.50	for	5.49
5	"	6.50	for	4.59
9	"	6.00	for	3.99
3	"	5.00	for	3.69
5	"	4.75	for	3.29

See display of Coats in our East Window during sale.

Special Prices on Ladies' Cravenette Rain Coats.

Economize by this splendid money saving opportunity.

E. ARMITAGE

Successor to the Hardy Dry Goods Co.

curry. The mercury is boiled to expel the air and fill the tube with mercury vapor and then the tube is hermetically sealed and allowed to cool. The gradations are found as follows: The instrument is immersed in ice water and the freezing point is found and is marked. Then it is placed in water, which is allowed to reach the boiling point, and so 212 degrees is found. The spans between are marked by mathematical calculations.

Monkeys and Knots.

The monkey's intelligence has never been able to arrive at a point which enables that animal to achieve the untying of a knot. You may tie a monkey with the simplest form of common knot, and unless the beast can break the string or gnaw it in two he will never get loose. To untie the knot requires observation and reasoning power, and, though a monkey may possess both, he has neither in a sufficient degree to enable him to overcome the difficulty.

One of the Resolution's gunners was standing by his gun as the ship sheered abreast of De Grasse's flagship. The gunner was all ready, just going to fire, when a shot came in at the port and took his leg off at the knee. As quick as thought the man pulled off his neckcloth and tied his leg above the stump. The next instant he seized his shot off limb and thrust it into the muzzle of the gun, which went off two seconds later. "My foot," shouted the man exultantly, "is the first to board the Ville de Paris."—Fraser's "Famous Fighters."

A Famous Beauty.

Mme. de Remusat had features so perfect that her contemporaries said she was worthy to sit as a model for a Greek goddess. The flesh of her face closely resembled alabaster, and yet she was not pale and did not give the impression of being in delicate health. Her beauty attracted universal attention to her, no matter where she went, and even in old age she retained most of her good looks.

Simpler.

Simpler—They are going to be married? Why, I didn't know they were engaged. Smarter—Well, you see, there are so many engagements broken nowadays that they thought they wouldn't get engaged—just simply married.—London Answers.

When His Trouble Comes.

Smith—Do you mean to say you don't have any trouble in keeping your wife dressed in the height of fashion? Wedderburn—That's what I said. My trouble comes when I don't keep her dressed that way."

The Evil of Inheritance.

It is not so bad when a rich man cuts off his heirs for spite. Inheritance has worked enormous mischief ever since there were fortunes to leave. In most cases it is a misfortune to be an heir.

Tough on the Calf.

It's pretty tough on the fatted calf that it should have to suffer for the sins of the prodigal son.—Philadelphia Record.

Baskets for Lunch, Baskets for Market, Baskets for Roots, Baskets for Clothes, Baskets for Apples.

BOYLE & SON.

Lost

Lost on or about 6th of August, an umbrella with a gold band around the foot of the handle with a monogram carved on gold band with initials Wm. C. Anyone returning or giving knowledge of same will confer a great favor to the owner as it was donated to him by a deceased brother and greatly prized on that account.

WALTER COXALL.

Democracy on Warships.

Visitors to the big warships in the navy yard are astonished at the way the men address their officers with the title of "Mr." Everybody below the grade of captain on the ship is addressed with a simple "Mr." This is to save time, as commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant and midshipman require too much time to enunciate. A national guard officer of rank below that of major visiting the yard the other day was surprised to hear a lieutenant commander referred to as "Mr." The very thought of such a thing happening to him in the armory made him almost shiver. "Ah," said he, "I see why it is. The officers are on board day after day, while we guard officers are in the armory only now and then. Consequently, we can stand a little waste of time in hearing our titles uttered."

More Light! Less Smoke!

Many people have been desirous of procuring a superior quality of Coal Oil. We are pleased to be in a position to furnish our customers with Pratt's Astral, the highest grade of Coal Oil made in America. Clear as crystal. Try one gallon. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

ALL

Men's Women's
—and—
Children's
Tan & Chocolate
Shoes
BELOW COST.

FRED CURRY.

Proprietor.

J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
EXERCISE
BOOKS,
PENCILS,
PENS,

and a Full Line of School
Supplies at

PAUL'S.

Be sure and call at PAUL'S
for your

School Supplies

Successor to the Hardy Dry Goods Co.

READ MAY
BE DEVIDED
INTO TWO
CLASSES Viz:
POOR BREAD
and STEACY'S
BREAD

They both cost
the same at the
start

STEACY'S

To Be Discovered by Experience.
Furious Old Gentleman (to new Scotch footman)—Do you take me for a fool, sir? Footman—Weel, sir, I'm no lang here and I dinna ken yet.

Always remember that it is easier to kill time than to make up time.—St. Louis Star.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to "The Ontario Voters, Lists Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at Town Hall, Bath, on the 11th day of September, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1905. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

MAX ROBINSON,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated the 23rd day of August 1905.

Local Agent wanted

At once for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" for the Town of Napanee and surrounding country, which will be reserved for the right man.

START NOW at the best selling season and handle our NEW SPECIALTIES on Liberal Terms.

Write for particulars, and send 25c for our Handsome Aluminum Pocket Microscope (little gem) useful to

Farmers in examining Seeds and Grains. Orchardists in examining trees for insects. Gardeners in examining Plants for insects.

Teachers and Scholars in studying Botany and everybody in a hundred different ways.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Fontbill Nurseries, (Over 800 acres)
22-3 m Toronto, Ont.

VOTERS' LIST 1905.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections eight and nine of "The Voters' List Act," the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office, on the 24th day of August 1905, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1905.

NOTICE.

I have just received the first installment of my supply of

PLYMOUTH COAL!

and am prepared to take orders for prompt deliveries, and for the month of July I offer 35c per ton discount for Cash with order (for lots of one or more tons).

Remember the discount is only into effect until July 31st.

CHAS. STEVENS,

31-11 West Side Market Square